INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 212 BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 24 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25 Aug.	Malwa ..	All	10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..	sail	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..	direct	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @	transhipment	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
28th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th "	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda –	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "

* Do not carry passengers

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 "	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	23rd Aug.	26th Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th "	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru ..	23rd "	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928.		
24th Aug.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmgoa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life End

Rs. 22-12 Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS			ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME		
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,56,42,000	1925	Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371 " "	3,91,39,000	1926	"	1,05,33,000
1927	21418 " "	4,88,04,075	1927	"	1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to an of the Company's Branch Offices.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pan.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING MASTER. Apply stating age, caste, Vernacular, experience and the least salary acceptable to the SUPDT. Sardar School, JODHPUR.

A 1114

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Bussiness Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A R1110

WANTED.—A competent ENGINEER for the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Moradabad on a monthly salary of Rs. 150/ to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.

A 30970

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—An energetic SUPERINTENDENT for Amritsar Fire Brigade to work on Merry Weather Engine. The applicant must be an educated man with previous experience in a Fire Brigade and should have sound practical Mechanical training especially as Motor Mechanic and should be able to do his own repairs. Free quarters will be supplied. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest pay acceptable, to reach the undersigned by 9th September, 1928. ISMAIL BATT, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

A 30967

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—(1) a PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS and (2) a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE for the Hindu College, Delhi. Benefit of Provident Fund. Salary according to qualifications. Only first class men with teaching experience need apply. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications age, teaching experience, minimum salary accepted, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th September, 1928. PRINCIPAL, Hindu College, Delhi.

A 30979

WANTED.—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.

A 30983

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rs. 6 only Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R1118

MEDICAL

ITALIAN HOT SPRING BATH, Newly been opened opp. G. P. O. with up-to-date arrangements. Massages of all description. (Hand and Electric) administered. Charges moderate.

M 1124

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PROFESSION

SURE CURE for White Leprosy.—How far do I praise the drugs awarded by a saint. Innumerable cases thoroughly cured. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN KUTI, DARBHANGA.

P R1116

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHROMOPATHS—"We supply Glass cover Jars in all colours including RED and YELLOW. Please order from U. P. GLASS WORKS Ltd., Bahjoi, Moradabad."

T. 30973

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of plain black wrought iron pipes by Stewarts and Lloyds or other make of equal specification in every respect. The pipes to be in length of ten feet screwed at each end and provided with one socket. The quantities and sizes required at various place are given below. Delivery will be required within one month after date of acceptance of tender. Successful tenderers will be required to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 which will be refunded on completion of the supply of pipes.

3 1/2"	4"	5"	7"	Delivery required at
2000'	Nil	330'	Nil	Gujrat Ry. Station.
2300'	500'	500'	Nil	Kasur Ry. Station.
1600'	500'	300'	Nil	Jullundur City Ry. Station.
1000'	300'	300'	Nil	Ambala City Ry. Station.
600'	600'	1000'	Nil	Rewari Ry. Station.
1000'	300'	800'	600'	Lyallpur Ry. Station.

Quotations should be sent to the AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT Punjab, Lyallpur, before 31st August, 1928.

30982

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 5 Steam Lorries and 6 Trailers as per particulars given below:—

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LORRIES.
Makers:—Clayton and Shuttleworth.
Carrying Capacity:—6 Tons.
Speed:—8 to 10 miles per hour.
Engine:—Compound High Speed 7-1/2 H.P.
Working Pressure:—200 lbs.
Boiler:—Loco type.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TRAILERS.
Carrying Capacity:—Upto 6 Tons.
Fitted with Tilting arrangement.

These can be inspected at the Municipal Godown at Nigambhodh Gate, actual cost for one Lorry and one Trailer has been about Rs. 13,334.

Any other information can be given on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Town Hall,
15th August, 1928.

30980

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SEIYO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd August, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Frieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant (BARAWAFAT) and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, (COCOANUT DAY), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 17th August, 1928.

30960

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that split Receipt No. 78660 in respect of five ordinary shares Nos. 48946 48950 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of the late Mr. Chaturbhuj Jeevandas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate split Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

R1126

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GULABBAI alias SITABAI, widow of Ramchandra Gopinath Rele, VASUDEO RAMCHANDRA RELE, SADASHIV RAMCHANDRA RELE, GORUKSHANATH RAMCHANDRA RELE and LALITKUMAR RAMCHANDRA RELE, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue New Nos. 7347-7348, New Survey Nos. 1262-1263, Cadastral Survey No. 2507 part and 2505 part Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8016(1) and Street Nos. 388, 390, 392 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Parel Road, on or towards the West by the property of Zulikabai widow of Haji Issa Mali, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rahiman Karim and on or towards the South by the property of Shaik Gulamali Abdul Rahim and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1928.

RELE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 900 of 1928.

Re: HARGOVINDAS RANCHHODDAS till lately doing business at Kalyan Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and till lately residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: PRATAPRAY AMRITLAL & CO., a firm: .. Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Hargovindas Ranchhoddas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1928.

[illegible]
Chief Clerk.

30905

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, WHITE METAL, IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP MATERIAL." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
21st August, 1928.

30978

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 23 POINTS UP—FEAR OF BOLL-WEEVIL DAMAGE—REACT 12 POINTS ON SELLING—RATHER UNFAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—RENEWED COVERING AND BUYING—PRICE IMPROVE 22 POINTS—CONSIDERABLE SELLING PRESSURE— ADVANCED WIPED OFF—NARROW TRADING—FUTURES 6 TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

New York, Aug. 22.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 23 points for January owing to fears of damage of boll-weevil and Favourable Liverpool news of good spot demand. There was absence of any impressive buying and at 11 a.m. prices reacted 12 points with January 18.82 on scattered selling. The weekly report was rather unfavourable as it was expected generally better on the basis of favourable news received during the course of the week. Details received by cables are as under:—

"The Government Weekly Weather Report confirms recent reports of less favourable crop conditions and deterioration. Advances, however, are being met by Wall Street and Southern selling and until we see definite "Short" covering by America, we preper to watch the market.

We consider the "Short" side extremely dangerous.

Weekly Weather Report:—(Per U. S. A. Government publication):

Georgia:—Shedding has greatly increased and Bolls are rotting. There has been considerable storm damage.

N. & S. Carolina:—There has been considerable storm damage.

Tennesse:—Progress varies. Much shedding is reported in the South Area.

Alabama:—Progress has been good but there has been deterioration in some parts.

Louisiana:—There has been deterioration in the North West.

Arkansas:—Progress has been good.

Oklahoma:—The weather generally has been favourable and progress has been good. The condition of the crop has been spotted. Ranging from poor to very good.

Texas:—The West Central and Southern Belts have been poor. In the North progress has been good and the condition is generally good.

The weather has been drier in sections. In other parts of the Cotton Belt the progress has been fair to good."

The immediate effect of this report was a rise of 22 points, January quoted at -9.04, during seven minutes on active covering in nearly months and some buying. This level proved to be the highest point of the day as it met increased selling pressure and within half an hour all the improvement recorded in values was wiped out possibly on selling pressure from professional operators and some hedge selling. During the afternoon there was only small business and prices swing were irregular. The market closed somewhat quiet at a net rise of 6 to 1 point for the day. Spot Cotton prices gained 5 points and closed at 19.20c.

The New Orleans futures market was active during the early part of the session but quietened in the afternoon and closed unchanged to 1 point lower.

At present level of prices the market is grinding and digesting crop advices. Increased trade buying and short covering is taking place on declines while rallies are taken advantage of by professional operators in selling along with the Southern hedge selling. The market as it is, appears in a scalping mood with no definite price tendency and is adjusting itself to the crop outlook.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York January Highest 19.04 (11.07 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 18.71 (11-42 a.m.)

New York October highest 19.20 plus .33

New York October lowest 18.88 plus .01

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as follows:

"Weekly weather report rather unfavourable, but better than expected."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable weather."

From New York:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered unfavourable Eastern Belt, otherwise bixed. Reports of damage by Boll-weevil more general. October shorts becaming nervous in consequence of small stock. Market uncertain but downward tendency seems to have been checked."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	.....	18.33—
January	.....	18.38—.01
Middling Spot	.....	18.94—

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 5 POINTS HIGHER—SCATTERED SELLING—DECLINE OF 6 POINTS—INCREASED BOLL-WEEVIL TALK—STEADY BUYING—FUTURES 8 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points but reacted on scattered selling. During the afternoon reports increased boll-weevil were received stimulating steady buying. Prices readily improved and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. There was good spot demand and sales amounted to 8,000 bales. Middling American Spot prices advanced 10 points to 10.42d. per lb.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 9 points. Egyptian futures ring was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool.

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and Arkansas.

(2) Market improved on increased weevil crop iomplaints. Weather map generally favourable, moderate rains Tennessee. Weekly Government weather report rather unfavourable.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather unfavourable especially Georgia and Carolinas. Liverpool still bearish but New York market acts seared and although turning. Short side very dangerous owing to erratic markets.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends, dated 22nd August, 1928:—

J. H. Springman and Co:—"Near positions are in good demand. Advance caused by reduced stocks. New York advance caused by fear of damage from boll-weevil in the Eastern States."

Reiss Bros:—"Expect some advance before Bureau owing weather unfavourable weevil increasing."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York cables ruins East further forecasted persistent complaints weevil and shedding."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Steady undertone due to nervousness on account of boll-weevil complaints and bullish weekly weather report. Have not much opinion but inclined to sell on any sharp advance."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Drought partially broken Central Belt and Arkansas. Forecast East Belt cloudy."

4-40 p.m.: "Weekly weather report unfavourable Georgia and Carolina, Boll-weevils, shedding and plants rotting. Central Belt and West Belt only fair."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	Aug. 22. Closing.
August	.....	10.07+.10
September	.....	9.95+.08
October	9.88	9.87+.08
November	.....	9.80+.08
December	.....	9.80+.08
January	9.75	9.80+.08
February	.....	9.80+.08
March	9.80	9.83+.08
April	.....	9.85+.08
May	9.84	9.86+.07
June	.....	9.85+.06
July	9.81	9.85+.06
August	.....	9.82+.06
Middling Spot	.....	10.42+.10

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool,	Aug. 22.
Scinde, Fully Good	.....	7.25+.10
Scinde, Fine	.....	7.50+.10
Scinde, Superfine	.....	7.75+.10
Bengal, Good	.....	7.00+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	.....	7.25+.10
Bengal, Fine	.....	7.50+.10
Oomra, Good	.....	7.45+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	.....	7.75+.10
Oomra, Fine	.....	8.05+.10
Broach, Fully Good	.....	8.70+.10
Broach, Fine	.....	8.95+.10
Broach, Superfine	.....	9.20+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool,	Aug. 22.
August	.....	17.65+.05
September	.....	17.95+.05
October	.....	18.05+.05
November	.....	18.10+.05
December	.....	18.13+.05
January	.....	18.15+.05
February	.....	18.15+.05
March	.....	18.30+.05
April	.....	18.30+.05
May	.....	18.35+.05
June	.....	18.35+.05
July	.....	18.40+.05
August	.....	18.40+.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	...	18.65—

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—STEADY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Following a small rise in American Cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 355/- and after declining to Rs. 354/8 prices steadily improved on short covering and scattered buying. Further improvements in prices was helped by better Liverpool opening cables and Broach after touching 358/- was quoted at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	341 8	0
Broach Apl/May		357 8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	324 0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	289 8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The following market opened at Rs. 358/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on continued buying by Commission firms. Liverpool was 8 points higher and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	343
Broach A/M.	359
Oomra D/J.	326
Bengal D/J.	291

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Aug.	234.00—0.10
Nov	232.30—0.10
Feb.	230.80—0.20

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bengal 290 D/J.
Broach 358 A/M.
Broach 342 J/A
Oomra 324 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal S. P. Rajputana Broach	358	353	343	336
S. D.	353	348	341	334
P. A.	366	361	354	346
K. V.	349	344	339	332
Dholera	346	341	336	329
Kalajin	344	341	336	329
Cutch		349	344	337
Surat	409	404	399	394
Rajpipla	405	400	395	390
Navsari	429	424	419	414
Oomra No. 3				
C. P. No. 1.				
C. P. No. 2.				
Southern	348	343	336	329
Comptah		363	353	343

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—		
October	.....	18.98
January	.....	18.82
March	.....	18.85
New York. Noon Call.—		
October	.....	18.88
January	.....	18.72
March	.....	78.82
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—		
October	.....	18.45
January	.....	18.46
March	.....	18.46

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 22.

		Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	.....	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	.....	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	.....	Nil.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	.....	18.93+.06
December	.....	18.80+.06
January	.....	18.72+.01
March	.....	18.80+.03
May	.....	18.83+.03
Middling Spot	.....	19.20+.05

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The Market has ruled steady with the following closing price-levels:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Readty Rs. 13/14.1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.
S S Gazana Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
,, August Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH. per cwt
,, September Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan/March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 22-8-28	84000	320000
,, Yesterday do	5000	17000
Exports to date do	169000	228000
Stock at Ports 17-8-28	459000	938000
,, Interior Towns do	266000	350000
,, Liverpool 17-8-28	731000	1129000
Visible Supply 17-8-28	1934000	3122000
Quantity in Sight do	111000	387000

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

London Ready 27/3.
London Forward 27/5
American Cent 59/3
China Opening 2/8/3, Closing 2/8/3.
Ready 61/9 z z
Sawan Opening 61/9, Highest 61/9, Lowest 61/9, Now 61/9.
Tejimundi Opening -/6/
Bhadon Opening 61/12, Highest 61/12, Lowest 61/12, Now 61/12
Tejimundi -/15/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Sawan 21/6/6
Bhadon 21/6/9
National City 21/9
N. Mohardass 21/9/6
N. Mahlat 21/6/6
Tone of Silver Dull. China bought America sold. Buyers satisfied.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8 D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Mid-Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Mid-Oct
Banks Buying 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Two Mails
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C T T 277
Banks Buying T T 275-1/4
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling 60 Days 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

WEATHER OVER U. S. BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 23, 9-30 p.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Light to moderate rains Eastern belt, forecast Central Belt fair. Balance cloudy."

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-1/4 23rd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 3/16 22nd inst.
London/Paris 124.20 22nd inst
London/Belgium 34.89 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.70 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4-11-1/2 22nd inst £4-4-11.1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 27 3/16 22nd inst. 27-1/4 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 27 5/16 22nd inst. 27-1/4 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/4 22nd inst. 59-1/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 22nd inst. 4 9/32 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 22nd inst. 4 9/16 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 mos. 3 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone —Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	cwts.
Wheat	337
Linseed	5,305
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	9
Gingellyseeds	50
Groundnuts	1,180
Castorseed	300
Rice	12,420
Myrabollams	917
Cottonseed	4,100
Mowraseed	897
Gram	780
Joowar	1,363
Maize	12
Bairee	1,056
Coal	3,000 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/4/6, Highest 48/8, Lowest 48/4, Closing 48/7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/9, Highest 47/13, Closing 47/11/6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9, Closing 4/9/1-1/2.

Castorseeds Delivery September Open-Opening 55/12/0, Highest 56/0/6, Closing 55/15/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9-5/16 sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NATURAL RECOVERY ON SHORT COVERINGS

OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

Bombay, Aug. 23.

There was natural revovery to-day on the local Stock Exchange as a result of sharp decline during the past fews days. Shorts were covering a portion of their floating short interest and the outlook still remains uncertain. Investors are holding aloof as there is no change in the labour situation. Mill shares opened easy as a decline of Rs. 5 but recovered in subsequent trading. Tata Iron shares opened at a further decline but in the absence of selling pressure recovered steadily. To-day's opening and closing rates for active scrips were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 805, 816/4	Indian Bleaching 227/8, 228/12
Century 363/12, 368/12	Alcock 325, 331/4
Nagpur 488/12, 419/4	B. Steams 266/4, 270
Indore Malwa 362/8, 363/12	Indian Cement 325, 337/8
Kohinoor 206/4, 211/14	Tata Iron Ordi. 59/8, 63/4
New Great 240, 242/8	Tata Iron Defd. 200, 215
Pearl 490, 498/2	Tata Hydro 1041/4, 1051/4
Simplex 110, 113/2	
Fazal 772/8, 783/12	

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	816 4 0
200	Fazulbhoy xd.	783 12 0
250	Century	363 12 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref.	483 1 0
100	Cotra	160 0 0
100	Crescent x	145 0 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	121 4 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	121 4 0
100	Indian Bleaching	228 12 0
25	Central India	491 4 0
100	Indore Malwa xd.	363 12 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	18 12 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
100	Kohinoor	211 14 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1700 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowjee	68 12 0
100	Morarji	1590 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Mever Sassoon	75 0 0
200	New Great	242 8 0
100	New City	110 0 0
300	Pearls	498 12 0
250	Simplex	113 2 0
100	Sholapur x.d.	6375 0 0
50	Swan	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	457 8 0
500	Tata Mill	52 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2650 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X D.	1455 0 0
50	India X.D.	90 4 0
125	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	927 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. xd	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	14 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	83 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	592 8 0
100	Alcock	331 4 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	7367 8 0
125	B. Burma No. 1 xd.	281 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
250	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	270 0 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd.	52 0 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 10 0
100	Indian Cement	338 12 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	13 8 0
£.	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary xd.	245 0 0
100	Katni Deferred xd	900 0 0
25	New India Insur.	20 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance	
	Silk Mills	83 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 4 0
15	Scindia Steam	13 13 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	215 0 0
999	Tata Iron Deferred	215 0 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	89 0 0
100	Tata Hydro	1051 4 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
	Tata Power Ord.	510 0 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	63 4 0
	Tram Ord.	147 8 0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3 Months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/13
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 93/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/2.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1934 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-12-6
1945/55 Rs. 106/1/0
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan Rs. 94
Tone of Market.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 23.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	30	306,951	315,304
Central India		299,680	316,557
Barsi & Nagar		319,242	204,438
Hyderabad Gadwan		188,517	69,647
Berar	115	729,702	576,917
Central Provinces	155	309,520	231,498
Rajputana		55,835	63,737
Total Oomras	350	2083,612	1,714,351
Dholera		383,628	213,307
N.-W. Provinces		64,903	59,208
Rajputana		55,835	63,737
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,558
Broach		269,272	240,047
Coompta & Dharwar		144,881	140,642
Westerns-Northerns	42	53,576	74,746
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,856	48,340
Persian		5,766	5,855
American		102,910	365,920
Egyptian & African	1,009	80,193	88,692
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	840
Total		1,401 3,418,998	3,134,442

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,824	789,178	398,760
Japan & China	2,887	1,349,784	1,525,224
Coast Ports	100	27,729	25,849
Up-country by Rail		113,842	167,562
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China & Japan		19,039	1,187
Total		4,811 2,299,573	2,118,611

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	Ready	Red leary.	Average
Bengal Superfine	290	.....	.....
Bengal Fine	285	.....	.....
Bengal FG.	270	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	.....	.....
Wardha Hingt. Fine	325	.....	315
Nagpur Fine	325	.....	315
Yeotmal Fine	315	.....	305
Arvi Fine	295	.....	285
Amraoti Fine	310	.....	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	.....	295
Mulkapur Fine	295	.....	285
Khandesh Fine	280	.....	270
Muthia, Fine	...	.....	...
Muthia FG.	235	.....	225
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	295	270/80	...
Purna FG.GS.	280	.....	270
Parbhanj/Sailu FG.GS.	.....	.....	275
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295	.....	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270/75	...
Surat Fine	...	.....	...
Broach Fine	335	.....	...
Broach FG.	...	.....	...
Westerns MG.	315	.....	...
Cambodia	400	.....	...
Miraj/Sangli	325	.....	...
Compta Good	340	.....	...
Dholera	...	.....	...
Kadi/Viramgam	...	.....	...

AMERICAN COTTON.

U. S. CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON COTTON GINNED

RUNNING BALES COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES EXCLUDING LINTERS

No.	Date of Publication.	Ginned to close of	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.
1.	Aug. 8	July 31	87,888	163,000	47,770	161,632	21,795
2.	Aug. 23	Aug. 15	281,000	457,000	182,253	579,291	135,901
3.	Sept. 8	Aug. 31		1,540,000	696,556	1,886,399	947,434
4.	Sept. 24	Sept. 15		3,506,000	2,509,103	4,282,066	2,665,793
5.	Oct. 8	Sept. 30		5,945,000	5,643,139	7,126,248	4,527,668
6.	Oct. 25	Oct. 17		8,119,000	8,727,709	9,518,946	7,615,981
7.	Nov. 8	Oct. 31		9,926,000	11,253,873	11,207,197	9,715,643
8.	Nov. 21	Nov. 13		10,899,000	12,956,444	12,260,352	11,162,235
9.	Dec. 8	Nov. 30		11,743,000	14,644,070	13,870,507	13,237,659
10.	Dec. 20	Dec. 12		12,072,000	15,540,804	14,831,846	12,792,894
11.	Jan. 23	Jan. 15		12,502,000	16,616,075	15,499,893	13,306,813
12.	Mar. 20	Final		12,778,000	17,755,000	16,123,000	13,627,936
		Linters			1,042,000	1,114,877	897,575
		Total			18,797,000	17,237,877	14,525,511

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 23

200 Japan T & Co. Khandesh 275
200 Do. Buranpur 280
100 Do. Ujjain 295
100 Forbes & Co. Berar 313
100 Do. C. P. 1 325
100 L. K. Vashanjee Indore 260
100 Japan T & Co. Sailu 280
100 E. Spinner & Co. Nandura 297
100 H. Rambhugat Ellichpur 294
100 Japan T & Co. Dhamangaon 305
100 Toyomenkwa Kalajin 331
100 Kotak & Co. Beawar 290-1/2
200 A. Damodar & Co. Arvi 312

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
September shipment sellers 43/.
Barletta Rusc, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat sellers 44/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 22.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2
National Bank £55.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-1/2.
Conversion Loan £78.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54-3/4.
Indian Stocks 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/8.
Consols £56-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-3/4.
X Ex dividend.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	Muktsar,			Aug. 21.		
Wheat ready	4	10	0	5	0	0
Wheat Assuj				4	11	6
Wheat Maghar				4	14	6
Wheat Magh				5	0	3
Gram ready	4	2	0	4	5	0
Gram Assuj				4	4	3
Barley ready				3	4	6
Barley Assuj				3	5	6
Gwara Posh				3	3	3
Rapeseed ready				7	8	0
Cottonseed Maghar				3	7	6
Cottonseed Poh				3	7	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £9.
Rapeseed, Bombay ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-10.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Aug Sept shipment Hull value £15.2-6.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-17-6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4/932 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-9/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
Jan Mar per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/11.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/11-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 22.

T T Berlin on London 20.36-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10.1/2.
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.20.
T T Milan on London 9.271.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.24.
T T London on Prague 163.68.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 22.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-5/8.
Copper Braziers, £76.1/4.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £210.
Quick silver per bottle (75 lb.) £28-1/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid 28/-.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid and further buyers 28/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 22

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-3/16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 22.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 27.3/16
Forward 27-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Our Silver market registered a nett decline of six annas since we wrote our last Review. During the great part of the week the market was steady on maintained Shanghai Exchange but declined later on selling by Bazar operators and option-dealers on the news of a large shipment from London. The average offtake has samewhat improved but on the other hand the ready stock has been increased being supplemented by new arrivals from London and America, and hence the prices for ready silver are quoted at a discount of one anna over the first settlement. On the whole the market has been lethargic and dull; and the amount of business done during the week was small and only between Bazar operators. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 61/15 for the first settlement on the 16th instant and the lowest Rs. 61/8 on the 18th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/7. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower. The highest price was 2-8 1/4 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2-8 1/2 on the 18th instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was very quiet with small business doing. India and China were small buyers while Continent and speculators remained sellers. America has remained inactive. The New York price remains unchanged; the highest price was 59 1/8 cents on the 17th instant and the lowest 58 7/8 on the 15th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined owing to decreased off-take and steadier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/9 for ready, Rs. 21/6/9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/8 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10 3/4 on the 14th instant closes at £4-4-11-1/2.

As we anticipated in our last Review, our market has continued to remain within narrow limits with a slightly sagging tendency. At lower prices the market has been receiving suport from outside interests and general buying from the public. We would for the present continue to advise operating on both sides buying on declines and selling on bulges.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 23-8-28, Colaba Point, 0.46, Fort, 0.52, J. J. Hospital, 0.65.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 62.51, Fort, 79.05, J. J. Hospital, 61.85

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point, 54.59, Fort, 68.29, J. J. Hospital, 53.77.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 56.22, Fort, 81.91, J. J. Hospital, 65.80.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON EXTENDS.

Poona, Aug. 23.

The monsoon has strengthened in Burma and has continued to be active over most of the Northern India. It has extended into Sind and in Baluchistan. The conditions are becoming unsettled in the North of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces East, Central India West, Rajputana East, Konkan and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West, Central India East the Punjab Hills, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are.—Akyab five inches; Kyaukpyu two; Amherst one and a half; Rangoon and Toungoo one; Minbu and Lashio three quarters; Gaya, and Nawayanganj two; Behrampore one and a half; Cuttack and Daltonganj one; Shillong three quarters; Sibsagar a half, Mussoorie and Neemuch three; Cawnpore two; Dehra Dun one; Sutna and Agra a half Saugor, and Benares a quarter; Ajmer and Mount Abu one and a half; Kotah and Jodhpur one; Ahmedabad, Narnaul and Hyderabad Sind three quarters; Leh, and Simla a quarter; Ratnagiri one and a half; Vizagapatam one; and Bombay, Bangalore and Mangalore a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in Rajputana, increase in Bengal Orissa, and Chota Nagpur and extension in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 23.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in Rajputana and Gujarat and has extended into Sind and in Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Central India West, Rajputana East, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in the United Provinces West, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Punjab and Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in Sind, Hyderabad and most of the Madras Presidency and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist and cooler than usual in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in Rajputana and an extension in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	... 0.10"
Cawnpore	... 2.35"
Agra	... 0.52"
Mainpuri	... 0.26"
Ambala	... 0.05"
Bikaner	... 0.07"
Jodhpur	... 0.92"
Jaipur	... 0.26"
Ajmer	... 1.68"
Kotah	... 1.07"
Mount Abu	... 1.30"
Deesa	... 0.60"
Ulna	... 0.03"
Rajkot	... 0.17"
Veraval	... 0.12"
Surat	... 0.24"
Ahmedabad	... 0.76"
Neemuch	... 3.07"
Indore	... 0.27"
Saugor	... 0.30"
Ratnagiri	... 1.38"
Marmugao	... 0.08"
Karwar	... 0.06"
Poona	... 0.05"
Belgaum	... 0.06"
Bangalore	... 0.42"
Mangaloro	... 0.51"
Cochin	... 0.03"
Negapatam	... 0.03"
Cuddapah	... 0.07"
Colombo	... 0.01"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory	... 0.46"

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 62.51" (9.34" above normal.)

St. George's Hospital	... 0.52"
J. J. Hospital	... 0.65"

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (normal.)
Minimum temperature 76 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.830 inches (.070 above normal.) Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .767 inches (.072 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 85.4 degrees (.04 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 76.4 degrees (.0.7 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 215 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours. 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 6.

SUPPORT TO "CHRONICLE" SUGGESTION

CHRYSTAL & CO RECOMMEND WEEKLY SETTLEMENT.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The crop failures and the consequent upset in the local Cotton Market have been agitating the best minds of the Commercial community. Last week, our Special Representative made extensive enquiries for remedying the situation and hit upon weekly cash settlement as a way out. We are glad that this suggestion has been endered in other expect circles. The following weekly Cotton Market report of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. joint choras with the eminently valueable suggestion of our correspondent.

"Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Oct.	Jany.	May
New York 15/8/28	18.91	18.88	19.03
Do. 22/8/28	18.93	18.72	18.89
	+.02	—.16	— 20
	Oct.	Jany.	May
Liverpool 15/8/28	9.84	9.79	9.85
Do. 22/8/28	9.87	9.80	9.86
	+.03	+.01	+.01

Another week of nervous markets has resulted in only a small change in values. Weather in the Cotton Belt has been mixed, the crop having made good progress in some parts whilst in others conditions are reported to have deteriorated. The Eastern portion has had too much rain and there are more reports of boll weevil damage. On the whole however we gather the crop has just about held its own. After the heavy decline of the last 6/7 weeks the feeling appears to be growing that today's prices just about discount the preset crop outlook and all that can be said is that the future course of the market will be governed by the effect of the weather on the outturn. In the meantime the trade will probably be a buyer in quiet markets and on advances the South will probably continue to be a seller. In other words we don't look for much fluctuation until the next official crop estimate is published on 8th September unless crop ideas should drop below 14-1/4 or exceed 15 million bales.

The local market has not quite recovered from the shock of last week's cash settlement but thanks to extensive liquidation of old contracts the amount of open business has been greatly reduced and the prospects of next weeks settlement going trough without serious mishap are much more hopeful. After what has happened we trust the responsible section of the trade will insist on having weekly cash settlements at an early date.

The heavy drop in prices has entailed heavy losses to holders of ready cotton as most of this has been carried unhedged. The unbusinesslike system of over financing ton the part of many commission houses has been the cause of much over trading and it is to be hoped the lesson now being learnt will lead to saner methods in future.

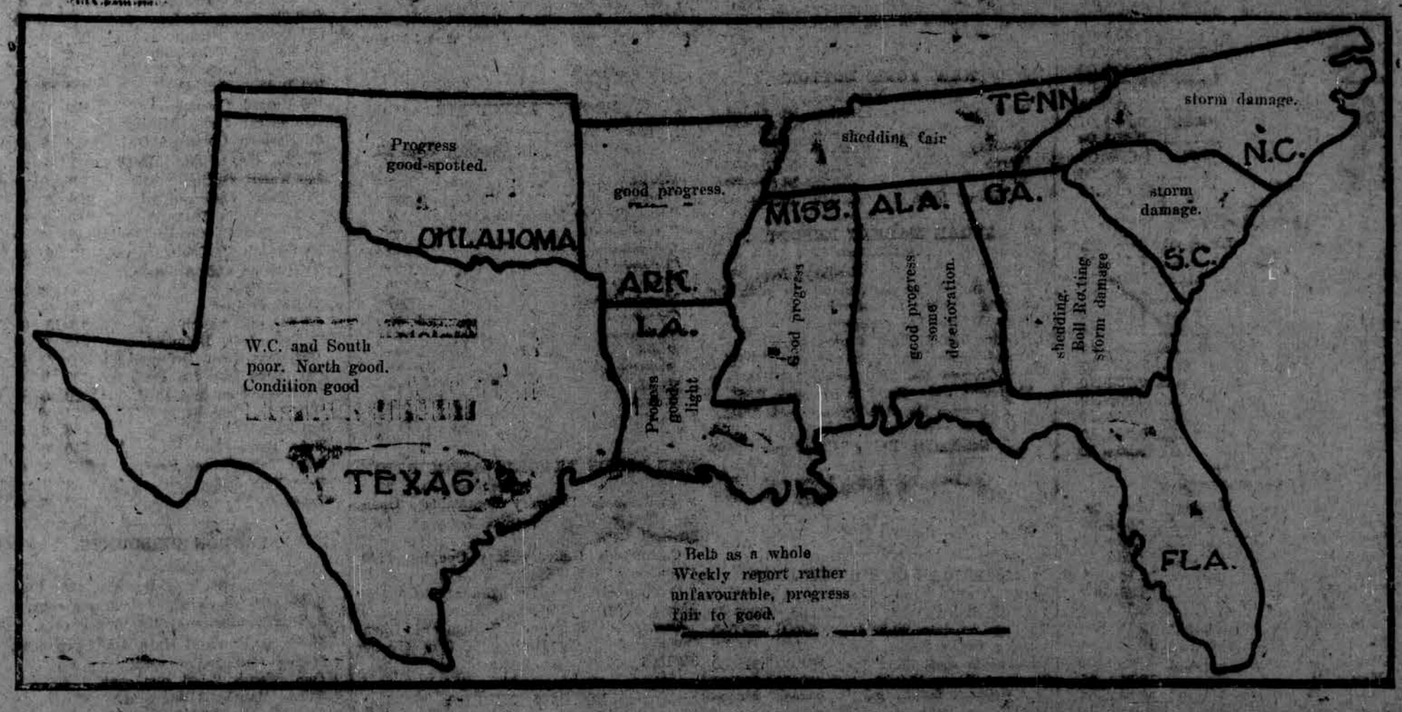
Unfortunately the local Mill strike continues but old crop Indian cotton is now on a more reasonable level and is attracting more attention from exporters. New crop quotations are relatively too high and until prices here ease we cannot expect any export demand.

During the week welcome rains fell in many of the central parts of the country but more is required. The drought in East Punjab and United Provinces was becoming serious but has to some extent been relieved during the last two days.

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WEEKLY GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT

New York, Aug. 22.



PARSIS OF 300 YEARS AGO

GLIMPSE INTO EMPEROR JEHANGIR'S COURT

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute celebrated on Monday the 20th instant, the 191th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, the great Oriental Scholar, in whose honour the Institute is founded. Revd. Father Heras presided. Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi delivered a discourse on "A Petition in Persian verse made in 1618 by Dastur Kaikobad of Naosari to Emperor Jehangir." Dr. Modi said:—

The petition is an important document contemporaneous of the time of the Moghul Emperor Jehangir. It was important because (a) it illustrated some of the methods of the old Moghul administration and (b) threw some fresh light upon the lives of two prominent Parsees who lived about 300 years ago. The fact of some Parsees of Naosari under the leadership of Dastur Meherji Rana going to Agra to take part in the deliberations of the religious conferences of Akbar, was suggested by a manuscript Note of the French traveller-scholar, Anquetil Du Perron. It is further supported by this older contemporary document. In it, the petitioner prays for release from the debts he owed to Government—a debt for which he was thrown into prison. While asking for being freed from the debt and its distress, Kaikobad refers to several events of Jehangir's reign such as (a) Jehangir's pursuit of his rebellious son Khusrav, (b) his visit of Kabul, and (c) his hunting expeditions to several places. It also refers to Akbar's conquest of Surat.

"CHAIN OF JUSTICE."

Jehangir is said to have attached a "Chain of Justice" to his palace at Agra with its other end hanging on the banks of the river and persons desirous to appeal to the King were expected to pull it and ring a bell. In spite of this solicitude for justice, maladministration prevailed and the petition illustrates some of its features. All the personages mentioned in the petition both Mahomedan and Parsees, and all the places referred to there are identified by reference to Moghul histories of the time.

An oil-paint portrait of late Mr. K. R. Cama by Mr. M. F. Pithawala presented to the Institute by Dr. Frears Cama was left open on the day.

WAS IT SYSTEMATIC FRAUD?

REVELATIONS IN SHILOTRI BANK CASE

"SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT" BEFORE SUSPENSION

The case in which Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, the Managing Director of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) figures as the accused on charges of embezzlement in respect of Government securities and cash collectively valued at Rs. 3,10,000 was called up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla with Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D. appeared for the prosecution while Mr. G. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Narrating the prosecution case Mr. Thanawalla said that the Shilotri Bank was started in 1916 under the name of Prabhakar Shilotri & Co. and in 1919 it was converted into a limited liability concern under the name of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. The accused was appointed Managing Director on a salary of Rs. 400 per month and he had various current accounts in his own personal name in the Bank to which his salary was credited. In 1926 Dr. Shilotri went to America and returned after nine months. The prosecution case was that when the accused went to America, he did not hand over any of the securities which the Bank possessed in its own name to either the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to the Secretary or to any other officer of the Bank. The accused had an overdraft account with the Bank and the Bank followed the yearly audit system. Upto 1921 a considerable debit balance existed in the accused's overdraft's account and to escape detection by the Auditors the accused used to borrow money from some other Bank at the end of the year and pay it into the overdraft's account. As soon as the auditor's passed the account, he would again take out the money and pay back to those from whom he had borrowed and thus the overdraft account remained as it was.

"A CLEVER METHOD."

In December 1922, Mr. Thanawalla continued, the accused resorted to a clever method, namely, he purported to sell certain securities, as if they belonged to him, although actually they belonged to the Bank. In this way he sold off certain 3-1|2 per cent. War Bonds and 5-1|2 per cent. Government promisory notes of the total value of Rs. 2,40,000 and the sale proceeds of Rs. 2,11,522-1-11 were credited to his No. 2 account. To cover up this deficit and to show that the securities were actually there he took a further sum from the Bank's money and purported to purchase back on January 4, 1923 War Bonds of the value of Rs. 1,50,000 and debited the cost thereof to the suspense account. On January 27 he again purported to purchase War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and the cost of this was also debited to the suspense account. If they were real transactions, Mr. Thanawalla submitted, the cost should have been debited to the Investment account and not to the Suspense account. He also purported to purchase back on February 8, 1923, Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 80,000 the cost of which was also debited to the suspense account.

"SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT."

On February 24 the accused credited the suspense account with a sum of Rs. 2,12,841-14-11 and showed a sum of Rs. 2,12,000-5-0 as the actual cash in hand. The balance of Rs. 841-14-11 being paid into the Bank by the accused with a cheque. As a matter of fact there was no cash in hand. In order to conceal this fraud he further purported to have purchased on Aug. 3, 1923, nine fully paid shares and 18 partly paid of the Imperial Bank and debited the cost of the same Rs. 19,100 to the shares account. In face these shares were the property of one Sunderrao Ranjit who had deposited them for safe custody with the Bank. In September of the same year the accused further represented having purchased Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 2,17,000 the cost of which Rs. 1,78,200 was shown as debited to investment account. And a sum of Rs. 14,700 was shown as being actually paid in by the accused in cash. On 26th September 1925 the accounts showed that the accused had sold off the 27 Imperial Bank shares for Rs. 18,855 and the proceeds were utilised for purchasing 3-1|2 per cent. Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 27,000. Thus the total number of Government Notes and War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,12,000 which ought to have been in the Bank's safe were not there at the end of the year and on March 20, this year, the Bank suspended business. But just before the actual closing of the doors of the Bank a rather significant incident took place and that was that about 15 minutes prior to the suspension of business, the accused drew a cheque for Rs. 6,000 on his own account. It was honoured and 10 minutes later he gave instructions to suspend payments. Thereafter proceedings for winding up the Bank were instituted and Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed official liquidator. An examination of the Bank books by the liquidator disclosed the above defalcations, and a complaint against the accused was lodged with the police on May 18, and the accused was arrested at Hubli.

During the course of enquiries it was found that on March 9, 1928, a sum of Rs. 3,27,192-4-7 was shown as credited to Investment account purporting to be the sale proceeds of Government promisory notes of the face value of Rs. 4,27,000 which the accused all along showed were with the Bank.

"CASH AT CALL."

On the second charge involving a sum of Rs. 98,000 Mr. Thanawalla said that on Sept. 26, 1927 there was a debit balance of Rs. 8,000 in the accused's account as overdraft. Two days later he received on account of the Bank a cheque for Rs. 50,0000 from the Eastern Bank which he cashed duly and credited the amount to his own account. The inscription against the figure appeared as "cash at call". Later he drew a sum of Rs. 98,000 from the Bank ostensibly to purchase 70 fully paid shares of the Imperial Bank. In reality Rs. 48,000 out of this amount was credited by the accused to his own account while the rest was utilised to wipe off the 'Cash at Call.' These alleged shares of the Imperial Bank were not to be found among the securities.

Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Nadkarni, Secretary of the Bank then gave evidence for the prosecution.

The case is proceeding.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED

The appeal filed by V. L. Bhatkhande, lately pay-clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the sentence of 6 months' hard labour and Rs. 1,000 fine passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for criminal breach of trust was dismissed by Justices Mirza and Patkar at the High Court.

Their Lordships held on the point of law raised by the defence that no injustice had been done to the accused in the Lower Court.

They were satisfied that the prosecution had proved their case against the appellant. Though the accused was given full inspection of all the books and vouchers, he could not account for the amount in respect of which he was charged. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

LOCAL "BULLS" IN BAD BOX.

RATHER BEARISH GINNINGS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23. 13-30 p.m.

The Census Bureau in placing 281,000 Bales ginned up to 15th inst confirmed the lateness of the crop. This report was rather feared to be bullish and much covering had taken place in advance. The immediate effect of the above report was bearish as the New York market after opening 11 points higher declined some 23 points.

This report was a disappointment to local Bull operators, particularly operators having connections with Liverpool houses. These professional operators who wanted to secure profits on earlier information, were reported buying Broach A/M delivery as high as Rs. 363/- on receiving ginning figures. This operation proved disappointment as the market declined to Rs. 356/- in sympathy with New York advices which shewed a decline of 12 points in values.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

APPEAL TO MUSSALMANS OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.

(By Rashid-ul-Khairi Dehlavi).

In February last when Bhai Maulana Shaukat Ali was in Hyderabad, Deccan, a meeting of the Theosophical Society was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Humayun Mirza who asked the Maulana if he had done anything for the Muslim women. During the course of her speech, the learned lecturer admitted the value of the humble services that I have been rendering to the Muslim women for the last thirty-five years. When I listened to her speech I shuddered with the idea as to what I would answer if the same question was put to me on the day of the judgment; my conscience thereupon reproved me and I thought that what had been done was practically quite insignificant and much was still to be done.

Every year, when my Muslim Girls' School, viz. Tarbiat Gahe Banat, Delhi, closes for the long vacation, I go on tour for two months in any province with the following aims and objects: (1) to draw the attention of the Mussalman men to the education and rights of girls, (2) to persuade them to send to the Tarbrat Gah the girls of well-to-do persons at their own expense and the orphans and poor girls at the expense of the school and (3) to collect subscriptions and to secure scholarships for the orphan girls as well as for the daughters of such poor persons as realise the value of education but have no means to educate them properly.

PLIGHT OF MUSLIM WOMEN.

This year too I made up my mind to go to Behar where I could not complete my touring last year, and as the aforesaid province invited me I announced that I would reach Patna in August. But the question of Mrs. Humayun Mirza caused me to postpone my journey to Behar. Instead I started for Kathiawar, where girls' education is very backward indeed. What I have observed here cannot be expressed in words. The Hindu lady has gone far ahead in secular education, but our Muslim woman has been very badly treated. She is neither given any education nor does she enjoy her rights according to the Islamic laws; she is neither respected nor honoured; and over and above all most of the Mussalmans of Kathiawar and Gujarat are so self-willed that they do not hear anything against themselves I cannot imagine what the end of Kathiawar Muslim women would be at the hands of such men. I had the occasion of meeting those persons who are said to be highly educated and those also who are doing something for the boys' education I found them, too, careless towards the unfortunate women. Gujarat and Kathiawar are the centres of Pirs; and the proof of their success, if any is needed, is the illiteracy of the province. On the 25th and 26th inst. the meeting of the Gujarat Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference will take place under the presidentship of Shaikh Muhammad Bhai the enlightened Dewan of Junagarh whom I had the occasion of meeting. For the present I would request the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference to pay proper attention to the education of girls. As regards to the rights of women I cannot but say with deep grief that the Muslims of Gujarat and Kathiawar do not let the voice of women's rights reach their ladies ears. The unfortunate woman is simply leading slave-like life at the mercy of the selfish man!

I would, however, let the Mahomedans of Gujarat and Kathiawar know that the same condition prevailed in Northern India some 25 years ago. The powerful hand of time helped the woman in winning her rights, she triumphed and is still gaining victories Be assured Muslim brethren of Gujarat and Kathiawar the time will come when she will hold her own and man will be compelled to give her rights according to the Islamic law.

I also request the Gujarat and Kathiawar Mussalmans to start in their own language a paper for women as early as possible and try their best to safeguard the rights of our oppressed women. I would draw the attention of the gentry of Surat in particular especially that of Nawab Meer Hafizuddin Khan, Nawab Meer Masudalam of Bela and K. B. Bulakza whose sympathy with the cause of Muslim ladies is beyond my words. I believe Nawab Shaukat Jahan Begum Saheba of Dumas will also pay her attention to my request.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in which Indian leaders who have returned home from Europe will speak on prospects of Responsible Government in India, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of August 9 due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 27.

Imperial Bank of India, Local Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

PARCEL POST FOR GERMANY.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Barenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, tomorrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m., (S. T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Problems of Poverty" and Mr. P. G. Kanekar on "Indian Labour Problems."

The Students of the Class will visit the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly, to-day (Friday), at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.).

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE JAGANNATH SHANKERSETT.

A public meeting will be held at Dadar in the premises of the People's Free Reading Room and Library to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T., to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankersett. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., will preside and Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Dr. Savarkar, Miss Narmadabai Samarth, Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Rajaram K. Vaidya, Bhikaji Dadaji Pitale mill speak on the occasion. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

DR. BHANDARKAR ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the third Anniversary of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. N. R. Phatak will deliver a lecture on "Dr. Bhandarkar and His Ideal" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Editor, "Subodha Patrika," will preside.

INDIAN LEADERS' IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at which Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayangar, M.L.A., and Mr. Shanmukhkan Chetty, will speak on their impressions in England about the prospect of responsible Government in India, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

The first four rows will be reserved for ladies.

RUGBY

BOMBAY TOURNAMENT

POONA R.F.C. BEAT THE HOLDERS.

Thursday's semi-final in the Bombay Rugby Tournament between the Prince of Wales's Volunteers and Poona R.F.C. provided the closest game of the season, the latter winning after a strenuous tussle by 5 points (1 goal) to 3 points (1 try). The first half brought no score but late in the succeeding moiety. Else ran over to score a fine try for Poona and Langlands converted. Straight from the centre-kick the Volunteer's went off with the ball and a good pass by McQuade put Tetlow through to score, the kick failing. The holders made great efforts to draw ahead, but Poona held out and won by the narrow margin of two points.

The Result:—

Poona R.F.C. (1 goal) 5 points.
Prince of Wales Volunteers)1 try 3 points.

Referee W. J. Cullen.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY MATCH.

West Yorkshire Regt. vs. Royal Engineers.

LATEST NEWS.

INDIA'S DELEGATES TO GENEVA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

India's Delegates at forthcoming Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations who have been holding preliminary meeting at India Office are expected to leave for Geneva on September 1. The movements of the Nawab of Palampur are not definitely settled.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1928.

"If there was any thing he and his colleagues could do to help India along lines of peaceful democratic progress the sacrifice his constituents were making was one which they would be able to look back upon with pride and satisfaction" Sir John Simon in bidding farewell to his constituents.

* * * * *

It is the perpetual misfortune of constituents to be promised pride and satisfaction by M.P.'s but Sir John has gone one better and practised a cruel joke on his constituents by suggesting that they were making a sacrifice in letting him come to India.

* * *

The sacrifice that the Spen Valley voters are making is by retaining him in the constituency. They would be only too pleased to pass their misfortune on to India for good if possible.

* * *

But that cannot be and therefore Spen Valley and India will have to divide the misfortune because says Sir John "He expected to return in May."

* * *

Lucknow has that luck-now for which every other city would envy it.

* * *

Lord Haldane Dead.

Distinguished Liberal Politician—North India Paper.

And I was thinking that as a distinguished liberal politician the late Lord Haldane had died some ten years ago.

* * * *

I am glad that the Nagpur students have decided at a debate according to a press report, that divorce is a danger to Society.

* * * *

This is the right spirit of self-sacrifice. After all, it is better that one individual should suffer than let loose the danger on a whole Society.

* * * * *

I have just come across a story of admirable pluck. A Lahore publicist—the editor of a vernacular sheet—decided to start an English weekly in 1917 and was interned in Calcutta.

* * * *

On his release and, presumably, re-migration to Lahore he again took up the idea. Jail was in store for him again. But nothing daunted, he is reviving the project and asks "Don't you agree that we stand in need of a very well-conducted English Daily?"

* * * *

There can be no two opinions as to the need but I should not advise this gentleman to fulfil it. The progressive sequels to his former attempts make me rather afraid of his own possible fate.

* * * *

"A medical officer required to act as 'locum tenens' in a tea-garden practice in Assam"—advertisement in Calcutta paper. You need not apply unless you are an expert in diseases peculiar to that region, including diseases of the spleen.

* * * *

A. (Reading newspaper) "Mr. G. K. Chesterton says that he never understands the significance of an opening ceremony."

B. (who has just visited his dentist) "Has he never had a tooth filled?"

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON POONA RACE COURSE

JOCKEY MEHERJI SEVERELY INJURED.

"A serious accident, which resulted in Meherji, the jockeys, sustaining a dislocated collar-bone and the shooting of the horse, Valtoi, due to a fractured fetlock, occurred on the Poona Race Course yesterday morning between the seventh furlong and the mile posts", says the Poona correspondent of the "Evening News".

"Two country-breds, Prayag and another, and Valtoi, all belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur's stable, were out for a mile gallop. The country-bred, ridden by a riding boy of the stable, collided with Valtoi with the result that both animals came down. The riding boy was thrown some distance away, but got off with a shaking only.

"Meherji was more unfortunate, as his mount, in breaking his fetlock, rolled over on the jockey and when assistance arrived it was discovered that he had sustained a dislocation of his collar-bone and severe bruises on his face, which was bleeding profusely.

Both horsemen were removed to the Sassoon Hospital immediately in the ambulance.

POONA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES FOR FOURTH SUMMER MEETING.

THE SATARA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs, Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1927, once, 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., offener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Grey Master 9-5, Rajeb 8-11, Reality 8-7, Akra 9-5, Raza Khan 9-0, Peeltan 9-0, Maharaja 9-0, Roscoff 8-10, Atef Beg 8-10, St. Andraw's Eve 8-10, Hilal 8-10, Chaldean 8-10, Marconi 8-6, Sialkot 8-5, Sultan Khan 8-5, Prince Edward 8-4, Malik 8-4, Venture 8-1, Subram 8-1, Sahara 8-1, Ismail Beg 7-9, and Seewan 7-9.

THE SATARA PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs, Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1927, once, 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., offener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Zoolfakar 9-3, Dilawar Beg 8-13, Walida 8-10, Roumania 8-10, Safety 8-6, Gentle Prince 88-6, Hongkong 8-6, Saturdal 8-5, Vijaya 8-4, Nabih 7-9, Khabir 8-4, Platinum 8-1, Tai 8-1, Songs of Araby 8-1, Good Surprise 8-0, Great Power 7-9, Asad Pasha 7-9, May 7-9, Girgoot 7-9, Zafar 7-5, Fakrulmulk 6-10 and Padmala 6-6.

THE SATARA PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs, Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1927, once, 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., offener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Najmah 9-8, Orange Blossom 9-8, Hazal 9-3, Variety 9-3, Zainulmulk 9-3, Prince Charlie 9-0, Valentino 9-0, Black Knight 9-0, Tientsin 9-0, Prince Rufus 8-13, Wednesday 8-13, Savyad 8-11, Alder II 8-11, Nassima 8-11, Fruzer 8-10, Royal 8-8, Amanra 8-6, Friday 8-5, Ruffle 7-9, Sterling 8-5, Sarban II 8-4, Shogun 8-1, and Windsor 7-8.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the Classes III and IV.

Tycho 9-6, Vijayakumar 9-5, Mahableshwar 9-3, Hue and Cry 9-2, Dark Blue 8-8, Lucky Man 9-0, Gamvros 8-12, Crab Apple 8-10, Tusculum 8-7, Kilbuck 8-4, Rosmeen 8-2, Star of France 8-1, King's Heron 7-6, Sadir 8-9, Bentoi 7-11, Italian Poet 7-11, Absorbent 7-8 and Quatre Bras 7-0.

THE LOHAGON PLATE.. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Red Prince 9-0, Amin 8-13, Amood 7-12, France 7-8, Noman 8-10, Mahdoor 8-8, Khalil Beg 7-7, White Silk 7-6, Red Flag 8-8, Sehaan 8-7, Othello 8-6, Mahfouz 8-6, Gosub 8-5, Hishan 7-5, Azedin 8-4, Goolab 8-3, Scimitar 8-1, Good Gold 8-1, Dawood 8-0, My Bow 7-11, Stability 7-11, Radha'a 7-10 and Fairdoss 7-1.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in the Classes II and III.

Orange Lena 9-7, Kishore 9-3, Bally-trophy 9-0, Cul de Sac 8-12, Sparks 8-10, Timbucktoo 8-9, Gallant Gael 8-9, Some Lady 8-12, Polecate 8-5, Starter 8-4, Sunshade (late John Macnab) 8-4, Song of Summer 8-0, Governor General 6-12, Shipshape 8-4, Bright Story 7-5, Palang 7-11, Guinea Flight 7-5 and Milltown 7-4.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the Classes I and II.

Portsoy 9-8, The Monk 8-1, Affable 9-7, Golden Quest 9-4, Vesington Planet 9-3, Darial II 9-1, Joe's Luck 8-13, L. S. D. 8-9, Wedding Day 8-4, Free From Care 8-8, Pack Up 7-7, Ardley 7-7, Puffin 7-5 and Birdwood 7-5.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5000, Second Rs. 1500, third Rs. 1000. A Handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Speedy Marquis 9-0, Krishna Kumari 8-13, Kydia 8-0, Frey 8-12, Eclair 8-11, The Count 8-11, Hoppy 8-4, Penetrate 7-4, The Bow 7-1, Starboard 8-9, Atreus 8-8, King Pippin 8-8, Casino 8-6, Bell's Hill 8-2, Gay Christian 8-0, Ismet 7-6, King's Yellow 7-6, and Jovial William 7-6.

THE LOHAGON PLATE.. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the Classes I and II.

Ruhdan 9-9, Ghazuwan 9-1, Jodi 8-12, Avar 8-7, Shamsuzzaman 8-3, Bucknell 7-13, Sarsam 7-10, Ballard 7-8, Shivaji Prasad 7-8, Mashalla 7-7, Some Surprise 7-7, Sabiq 7-7, Telafar 7-5, Tyrnat 7-5, Arab Prince 7-5 and Kanze 6-13.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1928.

THE RIVAL COMMISSIONS.

The Behar and Orissa Legislative Council has decided by 50 votes to 44 to appoint a Committee to collaborate with the Simon Commission. The narrow majority of six votes is significant. The Behar Council includes no less than 27 nominated and ex-officio members of whom 18 are officials and the Government whips could well be trusted to ensure the attendance of all or almost all of these Government nominees. We have not the least doubt that here, as in the Bombay Council, there was a decisive majority against the Commission among elected members, who alone should count in a matter like this. We do regret that there should have been even a few elected members to support the Commission. But we must make allowance for the present vicious franchise and Government's enormous capacity to divide communities and trade upon the fears of minorities. Rai Bahadur Harendranath, who, we suppose, is a nominated member, supported the Commission on behalf of Labour. Of course, he speaks for Labour in an official sense for, Labour has no direct representation and all the recognised Labour organisations have denounced the Commission. Rev. Brija Nandan supported the Government who nominated him, but professed to represent the "depressed" classes to whom he did not belong and who never elected him. A titled landholder, Rai Bahadur Dalip Narain Singh, delivered himself of the precious argument that "three or four Indians on the Commission could not have done as much as many elected representatives of the Provincial Councils now to be associated with the Commission." This argument should considerably raise the status of the typists and short-hand writers to be "associated" with the august Commission so the farce of a debate went on and by to-morrow the Behar Committee will have received a cable of welcome from Sir John Simon congratulating it on the right it has won of being associated with him and his Commission.

But Sir John's heart must be sinking at the prospect of satisfying the great expectations he and the Government of India have raised in the minds of so many special interests. Besides, he must still be sore at heart that he has not yet captured the one thing he prized most, the "Parliament" of India without whose Committee the Commission itself is but a rump. We are confident that he and his ally, the Government of India, would stop at nothing in cajoling the Assembly to go back upon its decision. There is still the rumour that Government will again bring up the question of the Commission before the Assembly in spite of the rule against the repetition of a motion within a year. We are equally confident that the Assembly and its President would frustrate every manoeuvre of Government. Indeed, it is time the boycott movement was stiffened and made more comprehensive. Government are taking unfair advantage of the country's pre-occupation with constructive work. We can afford to leave Government nominees in Council to bargain with their masters. But every constituency electing a Councillor should keep a sharp vigilance over its representative and see that none succumbs to Governments baits and should disown those that have already succumbed. It is reported that the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, which had asked its representative in the Assembly, Sir Victor Sassoon, to remain neutral in the debate on the Commission, has now permitted him to vote as he likes—that is, practically to vote for the Commission, if the question should come up again before the Assembly. It is amazing that while the All-India Industrial and Commercial Congress and the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay have strongly supported the national boycott of the Commission, the Mill-owners' Association, which claims the nation's support for the textile industry, should make a present of its vote to a Government that is serenely watching the ruin of the industry. The public expects the general body of the Association to reverse the instructions of its Committee.

While the boycott must certainly be stiffened, the public will do well to realise that Government's main strength consists in the differences in the All-Parties' Conference. The Nehru Committee has fortunately, reduced these differences to a considerable extent. It is the first and foremost duty of the Conference meeting at Lucknow next week to complete the settlement which has been nearly achieved by its Committee. No concession would be great for such a settlement provided it does not offend fundamental principles. For, as Mahatma Gandhi and every other responsible leader have urged, the main thing now is not to make perfect recommendations—we are not writing on a new slate—"but to secure unanimity for the recommendations that might in the circumstances be considered the best possible." A theoretically perfect Constitution can be easily drafted by any Professor of Politics. But if it has not the united approval of the country behind it, it is not worth the paper on which it is written. On the other hand, as Mahatmaji says, "if the practical unanimity arrived at after strenuous labours by the Committee is sealed by the Conference at Lucknow, a tremendous step will have been taken in the direction of Constitutional Swaraj." It is a pity that Mr. Jinnah who had done so much to help the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, is unavoidably delayed at Paris on his way to India to attend the Conference and bring about a final settlement. We earnestly hope Mahatma Gandhi, than whom there is no better ambassador of unity, will make it a point to attend the Conference. The old Lucknow Pact, though highly defective, had to be accepted by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford because it was supported by the country. A new, improved National Pact endorsed by the whole country should be even more irresistible. It will be the final triumph of the People's Commission over the foreign one.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

In his brilliant and eloquent public address on "The Rights of Hindu Women" Mr. M. R. Jayakar was more outspoken than is usual with leaders who speak on the subject. He was rightly so because the subject calls for plain-speaking from every earnest reformer. He made out that Hindu law, as at present administered, was wooden and ante-diluvian, that it was grossly unjust to women, that Hindu women are in revolt against it, and that their demands must be conceded. We whole-heartedly endorse all these views. We would go further and say that it is a shame that Hindu lawyers, pandits, and reformers have so long permitted the injustice to women. It would be a greater shame if the injustice were not speedily removed. Every sensible man knows that social laws and usages in every country have changed and are still changing with changing circumstances. What justice is it, we ask with Mr. Jayakar, that the same old Hindu laws and usages as were in vogue in the days of Manu thousands of years ago should now be enforced in the twentieth century, regardless of the revolutions that have taken place during the interval? The usual reply is that the laws and usages are part of the Sanatana Dharma applicable for all times. It is poor defence since men have altered a thousand usages enjoined by the Smritis and explained away a thousand more texts but have allowed the old injustice to women to remain. Marriage laws are most unjust to women. Nothing can justify the giving away of a girl of ten in marriage or denying a widow the right to remarry. To those who plead that among Hindus marriage is a sacrament and not a contract and, therefore, cannot be repealed, Mr. Jayakar did well to clinch the issue by asking whether the sacrament is so one-sided as to be binding on the woman only. We would add that for the very reason that marriage is a sacrament it should not be sported with by being imposed on a child which can never understand the sacramental character of marriage. Mr. Jayakar points out that women are not in open revolt. But since all the present legislators are men, we wish they had all joined the revolt. Nothing less than an organised revolt by determined men as well as women will reconstruct Hindu society and rid it of the innumerable excrescences of centuries.

COMMUNIST BOGY.

Pretending to have unearthed a Communist plot in India, the "Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian papers once again are plotting to create a panic among the governing authorities and the public and then to secure for the former fresh powers of repression against imaginary revolutionaries, which powers can later be used against all political agitators. But the cry of "wolf, wolf" does not deceive the public more than once or twice. The genesis of past repressive legislation and its flagrant abuse will not be easily forgotten by the people. In striking contrast with the alarmist stunt of the "Times of India" is the sober analysis of the present economic unrest in the country by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Replying to our contemporary's article on "Communist Trickery" Sir Ibrahim gives a correct diagnosis of the present economic trouble. He says that, to the extent that Communism of any kind is growing in the country, it is due to the fact that the soil is already prepared by persons other than Communists. The people have been impoverished, with little food to eat and cloth to wear. Almost every article of necessity is taxed. "The food grains of the masses are subject to land assessment and the surplus produce has to pay heavily increased railway freights. Their clothing is taxed, their salt, their fuel, their kerosine, their sugar, and even the grazing of their cattle are subject to taxation." Is it any wonder, Sir Ibrahim asks that they snatch at every gospel of deliverance? The only true deliverance, he adds, is the substantial increase of national income. That increase cannot be secured by mere "sporadic efforts" like some irrigation works here and there or the appointment of an Agricultural Commission. These are right measures, he says, but utterly inadequate. Adequate measures imply a sane currency policy, drastic retrenchment of expenditure on the Army and the Public Services and a bold comprehensive plan of developing and protecting Indian industries, steadily pursued in the interests of Indians and not aliens. Sir Ibrahim has done well to direct the attention of Government and the public towards the true cause of the present trouble and the true remedy. But he has not completed his analysis. An alien Government is incompatible with the economic policy [illegible]

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN STATES

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS---THE BASIS

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

We are extremely delighted to find that the Swaraj Constitution drafted by the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference has assumed a correct position about Indian States under the Swaraj Government of the future. The constitutional position of the Indian States is shrouded in mystery. It is based on Treaties and Engagements which to many people are a sealed book. The political practice of the conventions of the Political Department vary according to the circumstances of each State. Advantage, therefore, was taken of this hazy condition and those who were interested in supporting the cause of autocracy spelled out new and fantastic theories from the labyrinth of ancient treaties and political practice. Sir Leslie Scott in his endeavours to traverse the virgin field of the Indian State problem has propounded two dogmas. One is the direct relation of the Indian Princess to the Crown and the other is the separation of the Indian States from the Government of India of the future. Sir Leslie's plan is that India should be divided into two water-tight compartments, Indian India should be governed by a Viceroy receiving instructions from the Crown assisted by a Council composed of White bureaucrats and Brown autocrats and controlling the Indian States through the Political Department bifurcated from the Foreign and Political Department, British India would be governed by a constitutional Governor-General carrying on the King's Government with the assistance of Ministers responsible to the electorate of the people. This scheme of dyarchy strikes at the very root of the future Swaraj and the Nehru Committee has rightly characterised it as a cumbersome extension of this system with all its attendant incongruities, inconveniences and constitutional difficulties. We are extremely gratified that the framers of this constitution have declared the theory of direct relations to the Crown as utterly untenable. They have also knocked the bottom of the scheme of Sir Leslie Scott.

THEORY OF DIRECTION RELATION.

The latest exposition of Sir Leslie Scott has clearly shown what is behind this theory of direct relations which Pandit Motilal Nehru once declared as betraying wrong history and bad law. This theory is resorted to with the object of depriving the future Swaraj of the control over the Indian Army. Dominion status without the power of defence would not be worth a moment's purchase. It is contended that it is the duty of the Crown to protect the Indian States from external danger and internal commotion. This duty cannot be adequately discharged unless the Crown has complete control over the British India Army and, therefore, the Crown cannot relax its control over the army and delegate it to the future Swaraj without committing a breach of treaty obligations. There is no warrant in history or any of these treaties concluded with the Indian States, to hold that the Crown is in any way directly concerned with the defence of these States. Treaty undertakings for the protection of these States have been invariably given by the Government of India, and have been fulfilled by them till now and there is no reason to believe that the same obligation could not be adequately and fully discharged by the future Commonwealth though administered by a Brown executive and though responsible to the Brown people to which category even the Princes belong. In this theory the interest of the White bureaucracy and through them of the White man are principally involved.

SEPARATION OF POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It may perhaps be asked as to what the gain is to the Indian Princes so far as their self-interest is concerned, and for this the second theory, namely, the separation of the Political Department from the Government of India is advocated. If the Political Department is separated from the future Swaraj it will not be contaminated by democratic influences. It is feared that if the Political Department is under the control of the future dominion it will be amenable to the diplomatic pressure of the democratic constitution. It shall become responsible and responsive to a Minister in charge of the same. Public pressure will be brought to bear about the reform of these Indian States on the Minister in charge of this portfolio and this will react upon the Indian States and thus lead to the diminution of autocratic powers and to constant pinpricks of a rigid supervising authority. It is, therefore, suggested that the future Swaraj Government should have nothing to do with the States and that the Department should be separated from the Government of India and kept under a Viceroy entirely unconnected with the British Indian constitution. The framers of the Swaraj Constitution have, therefore, rendered a signal service to the cause of Indian States in combatting warranted theories. Relying on the famous dictum of Lord Reading contained in his letter to His Exalted Highness, and on political practical usage and convention they have clearly shown that the control of the States vests in the Government of India and this can be exercised with scrupulous regard for treaty obligations. They observe: "We think, however, that the plain fact ought not to be overlooked that the Government of India as a dominion will be as much the King's Government as the present Government of India is and that there is no constitutional objection to the Dominion Government of India stepping into the shoes of the present Government of India."

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The framers of this scheme have seriatim exposed the fallacies of the propositions enunciated by Sir Leslie Scott in his contribution to the "Law Quarterly Review". They remark: "We must sound a note of warning that the natural and legitimate aspirations of India cannot and will not be allowed to be defeated or checkmated by ingenious arguments which have no application to facts as they are." Regarding the opinion of Sir Leslie Scott that the Butler Committee is thinking of a statesmanlike treatment of the Princes from an imperial standpoint which will prove a vital factor in the future attitude of India towards the British Empire and his own conclusion that the British Government must remain in India for ever with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge its obligation to the Indian Princes, the Committee candidly state that through the Committee an attempt is being made to convert Indian States into an Indian Ulster by pressing constitutional theories into service. The Committee also apprehend from the forecast of its work by Sir Leslie Scott that it will prove a handmaid to the Simon Commission to obstruct the growth of constitutional development in British India.

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

The Swaraj Constitution, points out the responsibilities which the Indian Princes shall have to bear in case they desire to occupy any place in the future federal form of government. The Princes shall have to surrender autocratic powers and adopt the form of responsible government before they can hope to occupy the position of units of this future federation. They have, therefore, left this question to their choice. They do not want to force on them reforms which they are not willing to adopt. The authors, however, very lucidly describe the position which the States will occupy in the future constitution. The same relations and the same constitutional ties which bind the Indian States to the present Government of India to-day would remain unaltered even under the future dominion. Their autonomy would not be disturbed except under emergent necessity. Treaties will be respected and in all cases of conflict of interest arrangements may be made which will be thoroughly satisfactory to all parties concerned. They suggest that all justiciable cases would be referred to the future Supreme Court which will be presided over by men of the highest legal training, character and judicial independence. They aver that the position of the States in the future will not undoubtedly be worse than it is now. It is likely to be better. The Committee has pointedly remarked at the outset that there are obvious historical, religious, sociological and economic affinities which exist between the people of India and the people of the States. They further in a statesmanlike manner lay down that "we should much rather base our conclusions in dealing with this problem upon the community of interests than upon difference of form."

The people of the Indian States, therefore, feel a deep debt of gratitude to the framers of this Constitution for the clear enunciation of the position of

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Intriguing.

Mr. Kellogg, the harbinger to Europe of international peace by agreement to outlaw war, will have to rub his eyes when he arrives at Paris and asks whether France and Britain are not fooling him when they solemnly agree to sign his Peace Pact. He will find that French and British diplomacy while protesting that it is anxiously concerned with the promotion of peace is secretly and actively busy concerting measures for securing better preparedness for war. It is naughty of the "Manchester Guardian" to assert that Great Britain has "sacrificed a principle" when as a 'quid pro quo' for her great idea of pooling together her and France's naval resources, she concedes to France that the latter's trained land reserves should not be included in the limitation of land armaments. Does not the Liberal journal understand that British Imperialism never sacrifices a principle? It cannot, because it does not have any principle. What it deals with is the consideration of facts, as interpreted in dividends and commercial concessions. It wants peace with the right to declare war anywhere and any time, the moment "regional difficulties" demand it.

Patient Indian Tax-Payer.

Free furniture for members of the Executive Council, marble "dressing" for official buildings at Delhi, defective contracts, and the vain official search for suitably equipped Indians to fill positions in the Indian Stores Department were under discussions at the session of the Public Accounts Committee on Monday. The patient Indian tax-payer has much to suffer because of official carelessness and official irregularities in the proper expenditure of the vast sums which the bureaucracy in India deals with for what is considered by it to be public good. But even the worm will turn, and the tax-payer like the worm should now seriously think of turning. The pertinacity and thirst for information displayed by Mr. B. Das, a member of the Committee, are remarkable and highly commendable. We hope his other Indian colleagues on the Committee endeavour to keep pace with him and elicit from the witnesses who come up before them more knowledge of the lamentable manner in which in a variety of ways public money is wasted. It will provide a disquieting commentary on "efficiency" in high places.

Down With Untouchability.

It is very gratifying to note that the recent opening of the Shri Laxminarain temple at Warda to the so-called Untouchables as a result of the lead taken by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is giving satisfaction even to devout orthodox pandits. A few days ago Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a true pandit and the foremost leader of the Hindu Maha Sabha, wrote to Jamnalalji expressing great satisfaction at the reform which, he said, was "perfectly in accordance with Hindu Shastras." The same opinion is now expressed by five professors of the Benares University who are also recognised and influential pandits. All this is encouraging. But the removal of untouchability should not be made conditional on its being proved to be in accordance with Shastras. Like Sati, it must go root and branch, Shastras or no Shastras. Jamnalalji is reported to have suggested that intensive propaganda for opening public Hindu temples to the Untouchables should be carried on all over India for one year and after that Satyagraha should be started wherever objections are raised. It is a splendid suggestion and the propaganda cannot be started a day too soon.

Bombay Social Service League.

The annual report of the Social Service League of Bombay for the year 1926-27 fully maintains its reputation for its many-sided service to the City. The League, founded fifteen years ago, is the premier institution of its kind in the country. Its scope of work is astonishingly wide and is expanding yearly. It now conducts 10 night schools, 1 day school, 4 free reading rooms, 3 standing libraries and circulates 38 boxes of the free travelling library. It conducts the "Social Service Quarterly" and the "Samaj Sevak", a Marathi monthly, and arranges periodical lectures on varied aspects of social service. Its Women's Branch conducts classes in sewing, artistic home industry, first aid and home nursing, and also a Women's Co-operative Credit Society. By no means the least important service the League renders is the regular training of social servants. The only serious omission in the long list of activities is the absence of any work for prohibition. The omission is inexplicable as the ravages of liquor in the city beggar description. The League's annual income, which nearly equals the expenditure, is now about Rs. 64,000, and derived from members' subscriptions, private donations and grants from Government and the Corporation. All these bodies can well afford to be more generous in view of the exemplary work of the League.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

B. P. C. C. "Naughty Boys" Join Chorus of Praise to President

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR OF GOODWILL

Cold Reception to Simon Team Assured

Before the B. P. C. C. meeting came to a close on Thursday evening Mrs. Sarojini Naidu announced that it was perhaps the last time she was addressing the members of the B. P. C. C. In three weeks' time she would be proceeding to Europe and over the Continent on a great mission which had been urged upon her not only by leaders in this country but by people in Europe, and other places. She would go out as the ambassador and embodiment of aspirations of the Indian people. She expressed her sincere thanks to the members of the B. P. C. C. for their loyal co-operation for the period of 8 years she acted as the President of the body. She was proud to say that although the members of the B. P. C. C. differed between themselves on many occasions, at critical times they showed no cleavage and stood united.

As Vice-Prcsident of the Committee, Mr. Patel voiced the tributes of the House for the able manner in which Mrs. Naidu had conducted the business of the Committee during the period she filled the presidential chair. He wished her "bon voyage" and hoped she would return crowned with the glorious success of the great mission.

Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar and others joined the chorus of tributes paid to Mrs. Naidu. "We naughty boys (the phrase by which Mrs. Naidu called them) will always stand by 'our mother'" avowed the speakers.

After a free exchange of felicitations, Mr. J. B. Patel moved that a sum of Rs. 250 be granted towards arranging a reception in honour of Mrs. Naidu which was unanimously passed.

COLD RECEPTION FOR SIMONITES.

Preparations to give a cold reception to the Simon Commission when it arrives in India again in September next is assured by resolution to observe complete 'hartal' on September 24, which was then unanimously passed.

At the outset the following letter received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was read:—

"The Secretary of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee informs me that the first sittings of the Simon Commission on its return to India will take place in Poona some time in October. They will probably take evidence for the whole of the Bombay Presidency there. He rightly suggests that special efforts should be made to make the Boycott effective right at the commencement of the Simon tour. The Provincial Congress Committees connected with the Bombay Presidency have a special interest in the Poona Sessions of the Commission. It is desirable, therefore, that these Committees should take early steps to carry on an effective boycott campaign. They might co-operate specially with the Maharashtra Committee in this matter. I hope that your Committee will pay special attention to this work.

Referring to the letter Mr. J. B. Patel said that the Government had discreetly changed the headquarters for the purpose of recording evidence from Bombay to Poona. It had realised that Bombay was a dangerous place and the Simon Seven would be strictly boycotted and the people would be successfully persuaded not to give evidence before it. The speaker was sure the change of venue did not matter.

Mr. V. A. Desai thought that it might be necessary for Bombay to help Poona and therefore the B. P. C. C. must be in readiness to send volunteers and pickets to Poona at any time.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar suggested the repetition of the Simon boycott hartal on the day of the arrival of Commission again in September and that full support be accorded to Poona Congress Committee to observe the boycott campaign successfully.

Mr. Nimbkar formally moved the resolution to observe complete hartal on September 24 with a proviso that the financial aspect of it might be considered by the Council of the B. P. C. C.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

HELP TO STRIKERS.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Joint Strike Committee requesting that a further grant of Rs. 3,000 be made as there was no settlement of the strike immediately in sight and the distress among the strikers was becoming acute. On behalf of the Joint Strike Committee Mr. N. M. Joshi explained the situation and appealed to the members to help the starving strikers. Mr. Nimbkar placed before the Committee detailed account of the money so far received and spent for giving relief to the strikers by the Joint Strike Committee.

Mr. Krishna Iyer complained that the Congress funds were diminishing.

Mr. V. A. Desai suggested a grant of Rs. 1,500 plus Rs. 100 to organise volunteers for the collection of a relief fund for strikers.

Mr. J. B. Patel said that Labour was the backbone of the country and the Congress and as such they deserved the sympathy and help of the Congress. His proposal that Rs. 3,000 be granted to the Joint Strike Committee but that this contribution may be the last one, was passed by a majority of votes.

"ALL EYES ON LUCKNOW"

VIEW NEHRU REPORT FROM NATIONAL STANDP INT ONLY

MAHATMA COUNSELS MUTUAL TRUST AND GIVE-AND-TAKE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"The Nehru Committee report has rightly attracted universal attention. All the leading Indians who have spoken upon it have blessed it. The critics have been obliged to write about it with marked restraint and often involuntary admiration. It has set every one thinking.

"All eyes are naturally therefore centred on Lucknow where Dr. Ansari has invited the All-Parties Conference to meet. A report that has compelled such attention is bound to draw a large and representative gathering.

"What will the Conference do? It will be easy enough to render the proceedings of the Conference nugatory and reduce to nothingness the labours of the Nehru Committee. Mussalmans may destroy the great edifice built by patient effort on the ground that they have not got all they wanted. Hindus may vow never to yield an inch, and thus make an advance impossible. Political theorists may pick big holes in the report. But they will all be wrong if they approach the report from their individual standpoints. We shall not easily get again anything so good as the report bearing the representative signatures it does.

NATIONAL THE ONLY STANDPOINT.

"Let all therefore approach the report from only one standpoint, i.e., the national. There is room enough under the constitution devised by the Committee for all to rise to their full height. Every legitimate interest has its protection guaranteed if it has enough vitality in itself for expansion. The franchise is the broadest possible.

"Of course the impatient extremist will be dissatisfied. Let him know that the report represents the largest common measure possible for parties often representing opposite views. It will be antinational to resist to the breaking point what is offered by this representative report.

"Apart however from the standpoint of expediency, I venture to suggest that the report satisfies all reasonable aspirations and is quite capable of standing on its own intrinsic merits. All therefore that is needed to put the finishing touch to the work of the Nehru Committee is little forbearance, a little mutual respect, a little mutual trust, a little give and take and much confidence not in our little selves but in the great nation of which each one of us is but a humble member."

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

STRESEMANN'S MISSION TO PARIS

INTERVIEW WITH POINCARE ASKED

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Paris.—The German Ambassadors in Paris, London, Rome and Brussels have informally notified the Foreign Ministers of respective countries that Dr. Stresemann intends to raise the question of the evacuation of Rhineland at Paris or Geneva or both. Meanwhile Dr. Stresemann through the German Ambassador in Paris has asked for an interview with M. Poincare, presumably on this subject.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN'S PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Berlin.—For the first time since his health broke down in May 1928, Dr. Stresemann attended the Cabinet meeting to-day at which his foreign political programme was unanimously adopted. Dr. Stresemann is going to Paris without any special instructions from the Cabinet.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN AND LEAGUE MEETING

DOCTORS OBJECT ON HEALTH REASONS

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann's Doctors state that his health still demands the greatest care. While they have not objected to his visit to Paris to sign the Kellogg Pact they are opposed to his participation in the League meeting at Geneva. Dr. Stresemann has not abandoned his intention of proceeding to Geneva. However, it is learned that after signing the Pact he will go to a health resort for a short rest before deciding whether to proceed to Geneva or not.—Reuter.

RACE FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY

PROHIBITION, THE CHIEF PLANK

AL SMITH FAVOURS LOCAL OPTION

LONDON, Aug. 23

Albany.—Millions listened to the Governor Smith broadcast his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He urged modification of the eighteenth amendment which would give each State after referendum of its people the right wholly within its borders to import manufacture and sell alcohol, but he would not tolerate the return of saloons. He promised to deal with the problem of controlling crop surpluses. He assailed President Coolidge's Nicaraguan and Mexican policies, and pledges himself to a "real" endeavour to outlaw war. Neither he nor the Democrats contemplated sudden and drastic changes in the tariff. He advocated a "progressive legislation for the protection and care of workmen" and promised that legislation would be framed to meet the just causes of complaint as regards the unwarranted issue of injunctions in labour disputes. He proposed ruthlessly to stamp out corruption in the enforcement of prohibition activities, and finally advocated the removal of harsh immigration provision which cause separation of families.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI DEPUTED BY GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has deputed Mr. Manilal Kothari to be its delegate at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow.—A. P.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR LUCKNOW

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. C. C. Vijayaraghavacharjar and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar left Madras for Lucknow to-night to attend the All-Parties' Conference.—A. P.

Mr. Smith declared that the usefulness of arbitration treaties as deterrents of war was materially impaired by the reservations of various nations claiming the right to wage defensive wars as those reservations would be interpreted in the light of the President Coolidge's records. Mr. Smith believed that the Americans desired to assume their full share of responsibility for the administration of the world without a political alliance with any foreign nation. He pledged himself to remove the causes of war and substitute conciliation conference, arbitration and judicial determination.—Reuter.

ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE REPORT

PATIALA NOT "BEGGING FOR MONEY"

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams states that report that Maharaja of Patiala has asked for draft for hundred thousand sterling for expenses of Princes deputation is absolutely untrue.—Reuter.

GEN. PANGALOS STANDS TRIAL

SEQUEL TO ELECTION SHOOTING AFFRAY

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Athens.—General Pangalos will appear before the Public Prosecutor to-day in connection with the shooting incident. Two of the wounded persons are reported to have died. A Colonel who was examined yesterday in connection with the same affair has been imprisoned—Reuter.

(An Athens message of 19th instant stated:—"On the eve of the elections, which are being held to-day, a number of Venizelists gathered outside Pangalist election rooms, and Jeered and threw stones. Suddenly they were fired on from a balcony. Four persons were wounded, two rather seriously. The police state that the firing was caused by four officers, including Gen. Pangalos himself. M. Venizelos has ordered an inquiry into the affair and the punishment of the demonstrators and retaliators.")

FLYING BOAT BASE AT PERSIAN GULF

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A permanent flyingboat base will be shortly established at the Persian Gulf. A flight of six supermarine Southampton flyingboats will be assembled at the Cattlewater seaplane station, Plymouth Sound, and after a period of training leave for the Persian Gulf early in 1929, and will probably be stationed at Basra. When the flight leaves Cattewater it will be replaced by a second flight which will be permanently stationed in home waters. It is intended that the flight at present cruising to Far East shall form a nucleus of the R. A. F. base to be established at Singapore.—Reuter.

SURAT EDITOR IN CUSTODY

SURAT, Aug. 23.

Mr. Chimanlal Revashanker Joshi, editor and Mr. Ambelal Pragji, printer, of "The Hindoo" a local Gujarati weekly, were arrested this evening, on charges under Sections 292 and 295 A., I.P.C. The alleged offence being non-bailable, both the accused were taken in custody.—A. P.

N. G. S. RAILWAY STRIKE CALLED OFF

NIZAM ORDERS INQUIRY INTO MEN'S GRIEVANCES

APOLOGY FROM CARTER DEMANDED

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 23.

Through the tactful intervention of Mr. Ramchander Waman Naik, the well-known Hyderabad Jagirdar, and Messrs. Venkat Ram Reddy, Commissioner of City Police, and Major Amir Sultan, Assistant Commissioner Secunderabad, the strikers in all the departments agreed unanimously to call off the strike and join duty to-day.

A mass meeting of 2,000 men were discussing the propriety of petitioning the Agent on their seven grievances, promising to resume if an undertaking was given to redress them; then the above mentioned gentlemen arrived on the scene and after negotiating with the leaders, Mr. Naik addressed the strikers. He congratulated them on their peaceful and non-violent attitude, which he said had won them public sympathy. He said that their grievances were justifiable and promised his utmost to get them redressed.

H. E. NIZAM'S INTERVENTION.

He said that the strike had come to the notice of H. E. H. the Nizam who had graciously ordered an enquiry to be instituted and justice done. He added that the strikers had the fullest sympathy of the authorities such as Sir Akbar Hydari who were capable of having their grievances redressed and obtaining favourable settlement provided they resumed duty immediately.

On this assurance the strikers unanimously agreed to join duty. Then these gentlemen led them to the engineering and loco workshops where Messrs. McCarthy and Scrivener permitted their taking the tickets. The Running Shed and Train Examining Staff were similarly treated. Strikers are very optimistic.

AGENT'S NOTICE.

The Agent issued the following notice to-day:—

"The works are opened as usual. The men will work on their old numbers on the same rate of pay. This was interpreted to the strikers as meaning that there would be no dismissals as previously notified.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

The following are the grievances tabled unanimously which Mr. Naik is now representing to the Agents:—(1) An apology from Mr. Carter, (2) wages should be paid in British currency, (3) the suburban workmen's train should be free, (4) strike pay should be given, (5) one month's privilege leave, fifteen days' casual leave and all gazetted holidays should be given, (6) hourly rate system should be abolished, (7) previous service bonus, etc. should not be forfeited, (8) no victimising for strikers.

The majority of the engineering, workshop, running shed and train examining staff and 1,160 loco strikers have resumed. Others absent at the meeting are expected to join to-morrow.—A. P.

SITUATEON IMPROVES

PORTERS REJOIN AT SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 23

There is a considerable improvement in the strike situation. The traffic porters and other strikers at Secunderabad resumed work last evening. The out stations including Kazipett, Dornakal, Umdanagar and Nizamabad, are assuming normal appearance. The attendance at the Engineering Workshop to-day numbers 144. The situation in the Loco Shop and the Running Shed is unchanged though peaceful.—A. P.

MADRAS CONVOCATION

972 GRADUATES RECEIVE D. GREES

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Nine hundred and seventy-two candidates received degrees and diplomas in person and 584 "in absentia" at to-day's Convocation of the Madras University presided over by Viscount Goschen. Owing to the large number of candidates the authorities had arranged two convocations the earlier one being presided over by the Vice-Chancellor at which 338 candidates were presented.—A. P.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON AGENT

ASSURANCE OF SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION

A deputation of the Amalgamated G.I.P. Railwaymen's union consisting of Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bradley, Reic and others waited upon, the Acting Agent of the G.I.P. Railway on Thursday morning in connection with the Union's several demands which they had sent on the 2nd instant. The Agent held an informal discussion, and promised to consider the grievances sympathetically. In regard to the recognition of the Amalgamated Union, he agreed to do so, subject to the registration of the same.

ILL LUCK DOGS DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

FLIGHT ABANDONED

SAILING FROM BOMBAY ON SATURDAY

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Ill-luck seems to dog the monoplane "Princess Xenia." When Capt. Barnard, the pilot, examined the machine early this morning he discovered that the propellor is in a very bad condition necessitating in another being ordered from England.

The Duchess of Bedford has decided not to wait for the monoplane's return journey to England. She embarked this evening on the "Varela" 'en route' to Bombay where she will join the English mail steamer sailing on Saturday morning.—A. P.

EARLIER.

The monoplane "Princess Xenia" carrying the Duchess of Bedford as passenger alighted at Karachi at twelve minutes past eight this evening in complete darkness.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

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GATHERING REVOLT OF HINDU WOMEN

FOOLISH, UNNATURAL & ONE-SIDED LAWS

"LEGISLATE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE"

MR. JAYAKAR'S WARNING TO HINDUS

Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered an interesting and eleqnent lecture on the "Rights of Hindu Women" on Wednesday evening at the Hindu Young Men's Association. "We are on the threshold of a very great movement indeed, a movement the like of which India has never seen before a movement in which the women of the country have taken in their hands their own regogeneration claiming their own rights," he declared.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar stated ahat the present-day women were complaining that men's rights were interpreted by men commentators, and therefore women had not received proper recognition at their hands. As a result of the wrong interpretation of the Hindu Law, the work of the regeneration of women's rights had come to a standstill. Not long ago Justice Telang bewailed the fact that the Indian courts refused to interpret the law according to the requirements of modern society. Their law had not progressed with the requirements of society with the consequence that to-day a very strong feeling existed among women, and their movement for the assertion of their own rights was gathering enormous force. They wanted their status to be improved, their position to be bettered and their rights to be secured. The treatment meted out to them by men either before marriage or during marriage or after marriage as a widow, they deplored, was not in consonance with the dictates of the Hindu religion, and the position required to be considerably mended and modified.

MEN ARE SELFISH.

Their first grievance was that among the Hindu society as it stood at the present day, men were very selfish, indeed, on the vital question of choice of husbands for their girls. They protested against the present system of early marriages and claimed that the marriageable age of girls should be raised to at least 16. To gain this end they demanded that marriages of girls below the age of 16 should be made penal. But the speaker deplored the fact that some pritagonists still existed who thought that even fixing the minimum marriageable age of girls at 12 was objectionable. Several such people appeared before the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill, but it was some relief to find that a compromise had been arrived at in fixiny the age at 14 and the speaker hoped that the Bill would now safely pass through the Assembly and become law.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

Coming to the choice of a husband, the women demanded that they should have a much larger circle to choose from. There were only a limited number of men in certain communities and hence women of those communities had to contract marriages with their own relations with the result that the race became inferiorated. They now demanded that they should be given the right to marry from outside their communities and some day this voice was bound to become so strong that society would have to yeild to it and in course of time the law would have to mould itself according to requirements of the present day women. The law had already progressed to some extent in this respect, and the late Justice Shah had given a ruling that "anuloma" marriages or marriage between higher caste husbands and lower caste women were perfectly legitimate and valid and came within the scope of Hindu law. But women were not content with this. They wanted that "pratiloma" marriages or marriages between higer caste women and lower caste men should also be made legal. In short, they demanded the right to marry anybody they liked. The speaker was of opinion that their demand was perfectly legitimate and they were bound to succeed in course of time. The most sacred part of a woman's life was marriage, and after giving her higher education, freedom in the choice of a husband should no longer be denied to her. She refused to be bottled up in the choice of her husband any longer, and before long she was bound to get what she wanted. In course of time they would get into the Legislative Councils and Assembly, and frame laws for themselves, and men would have to make way for them. It was purely a question of time and the speaker advised the men to yield and give up the citadel as wise men, and not wait till the actual capture took place.

FOOLISH & UNNATURAL LAWS.

In the next place, women demanded that the present day laws relating to divorces, re-marriage and maintenance which were so foolish, unnatural, irrational and extraordinarily one-sided, should be altered in accordance with the requirements of society. They also claimed the right to apply for a divorce under certain conditions. Perhaps the orthodox Hindu society might be shocked at this, but, nevertheless, there was a good deal of force in it. To the Hindu mind, marriage was a religious sacrament, and as such it could be performed only once. But women contended that they were all man-made laws and if a man could marry as many times as he liked, why could not a woman also do so? It was very difficult to give a rational answer to this question. And naturally some time back they secured the right to remarry after the death of their husbands. But they wanted more and now they were demanding the right of obtaining a divorce in cases where their husbands had either disappeared or died, become impotent or afflicted with incurable diseases or have become Sanyasins. The present day law was so deplorable that it granted the right of dissolution of a marriage only to a converted husband and not to the unconverted wife. The women very much resented this one-sideness of the law and demanded that there should be perfect equality on both sides in such cases. Was this not a legitimate claim?

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

Another curiosity of the law was that a man could keep as many mistresses as he liked in his house along with his legitimate wife, and the wife could not apply for a divorce. Similarly on the question of restitution of conjugal rights, a man had the right of asking a cour of law to compel his wife to go and live with him. Women demanded that this unlimited right of the husband should be somewhat curtailed and in cases where a man had a multiplicity of wives, or where he was afflicted by an incurable disease or where he was guilty of some moral sexual wrong, the court should not grant him the conjugal right. In the case of minor girls, until they attained the age of 18 the women rightly demanded that the court should not grant compulsory living with their husbands. Under the present law this could be prevented only if it was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the husband had a concubine in his house, or that the girl's life was in danger. Whereas in a free country the law went on changing from day to day here in India the law did not progress with the times.

LEGISLATION THE ONLY WAY.

The good old Manu's laws, "God alone knew when they were framed, still held good here. And the judges stood by these old and obscure laws whenever disputes arose, and therefore women rightly claimed that the only way to redress their grievances was by legislation. And unless legislations on the lines they required were not passed, they threatened to start a rebellion. It should be a terrible day when the rebellion of women would outer the peaceful domestic lives of men. Mr. Jayakar, therefore sounded a note of warning that the current of rebellion was fast approaching, descending with all its force like an avalanche from the higest peaks of the Himalayas, and what they should do as wise men at this moment was not to obstruct the devastating current but to guide it into proper channels. If they attempted in the least to stem the rush of the current, then they were doomed to be swept away.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN STATES

(Continued on next Page).

the States under the future Swaraj and also for the moral support which they have given by their entire concurrence with the views of the leaders of the Indian States about these very theories, and their abiding sympathy with the subjects of Indian States and their appreciation of the 'lively interest' which the Indian States people are taking in the internal affairs of their respective States.

EARTH QUAKE HAVOC IN PERSIA

10 PERSIANS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Teheran.—A severe earthquake was felt in Sabzevar, Nishapur, Shirwan and Khorassan districts at eleven last night. It is reported that ten were killed in Nishapur and some buildings damaged.—Reuter.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

MR. MOHANLAL DESAI'S RESOLUTION RULED OUT

CITY FATHERS AND ADDITIONAL PENSIONS

Great disappointment awaited a large cosmopolitan crowd who spent two hours in vain to hear the discussion on the question of rescinding the resolution of the Corporation in regard to the establishment of a public crematorium for the use of Hindus only. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai had sent a notice to move:

"That Corporation Resolution No. 1688, dated the 17th May 1928, approving and adopting the Report of the Public Health Committee for establishing a public crematorium in the City for the use of the Hindus only be hereby rescinded and the Commissioner be informed accordingly."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved his proposition.

PROPOSITION RULED OUT.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order that as the matter was under consideration of the Public Health Committee, it was not in order for the Corporation to discuss the proposition.

Dr. R. M. Mistry also supported the point of order and said only a day previous the matter was considered by the Public Health Committee and the Corporation should wait till the report was submitted.

The President after hearing some more points of order, ruled the resolution out of order.

Dr. K. E. Padachanji, then moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 16th July 1928, of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, who, as a member of the Corporation for 2 years rendered useful services to the City.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

ADDITIONAL PENSION.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, then moved:—

"That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that Regulation No. 11 (c) of the Pension, etc., Regulations relative to the granting of additional pension to Municipal officers, etc., be deleted and the Committee be requested to submit a revised draft of the Regulations accordingly."

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the proposition and urged that this rule for granting additional pension was not only unnecessary but worked unjustly in the case of employees who did not happen to be recommended by the Commissoner, though they equally deserved such pension. It resulted only in causing discontent and heart-burning.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for report.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded the amendment. The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

TWO APPOINTMENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The air is thick with the rumour that Government is going to appoint a temporary Additional Presidency Magistrate to try a gang case in Bombay. There are clear indications that the choice of Government will be a certain retired judicial officer. Apart from the personal attributes of the individual, the very idea of appointing a retired judicial officer goes counter to the recognised canons of public service appointments which wisely debar a man who has once retired from service from being appointed to hold a similar office over again, even temporarily. The rule that compels public servants to retire at a certain age is undoubtedly a salutary one, as apart from the implication that the man above that age has ceased to be efficient, the rule is obviously intended to make room for younger men. It is, therefore, very surprising indeed to hear that Government for reasons not at all clear is about to make such an appointment. But I am sure the surprise will turn into a shock to the sense of public decency when the public know that another retired judicial officer is going to be appointed a Special Prosecutor to conduct the gang-case on a very alluring remuneration. This additional burden on the public finances is not justifiable on any consideration. I cannot understand why Government should see special merit in old age and should discard the legitimate claims of energetic youth. Is this course going to be adopted to give a fillip to the Youth Movemen t started all over the Presidency?

Yours, etc.,
A. CITIZEN.

HARD LABOUR FOR CALCUTTA STRIKER

Calcutta.—Bankim Chandra Moorkerjee, Secretary of the Chengail Jute Mill Union, Howrah was sentenced by the Special Magistrate of Uluberia to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate found that Mookerjee was a member of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was criminally to intimidate and assault "loyal" workers in Ludlow Jute Mills.—A. P.

HIS "IMPORTANT DUTY"

HELPING INDIA TOWARDS "DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS"

SIR JOHN BIDS FAREWELL TO CONSTITUENTS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Sir John Simon bidding farewell to his constituents at a garden party at Liversedge said he had to go to an enormously serious and important duty in India. If there was anything he and his colleagues could do to help India along the lines of peaceful democratic progress, the sacrifice his constituents were making was one they would be able to look back upon with pride and satisfaction. He expected to return in May, and he was confident of returning before the general election.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF BODIES OF SUBMARINE CREW

SOVIET BAN ON BRITISH WARSHIP' ENTRY

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency states that the Soviet Government has replied to the British Government's request for permission to remove to England bodies of the crew of the Submarine L55, stating that the Soviet Government will not object to the arrival for that purpose of a warship of a friendly nation such as Norway, or a British merchantman, but cannot consent to a British warship entering Soviet territoral waters.—Reuter.

TAKING REST CURE

TAGORE & KRISHNAMURTI REACH ST. MORITZ

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Berne.—Dr. Tagore and Mr. J. Krishnamurti have arrived at St. Moritz to take cure.—Reuter.

FIND OF FORGED NOTES IN RANGOON

AN ANGLO-INDIAN ARRESTED

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

Of the five persons arrested in connection with the seizure of forged notes on Saturday last, four are Indians and one an Anglo-Indian named J. Johnson. On Monday night the police raided another house in West Rangoon and seized a crown folio printing machine. The police arrested yesterday a man named E. W. Gonsalves, a blockmaker, in the same connection. Bail was refused and all the six have been remanded in custody till September 3.—A. P.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

ROUSING RECEPTION ARRANGED FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, August 23.

Amir Shaikh Mahomadbhai Saheb, Dewan of Junagad and President-elect of the Gujarat Kathiawar Moslem Educational Conference leaves Junagad by special train at daybreak on Saturday. The Hindu and Moslem Mahajans will accord him a rousing reception at Vadal and Jetalsar and Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, President of the Gujarat-Kathiawar Moslem Education Society, Sheth Haji Abdul Gani of Jetpur, Chairman of the Reception Committee and other leading Moslem publicists will accord him a rousing reception at Rajkot Junction.

The President-elect will then drive in procession through the principal throughfares to the gaily decorated Junagad State House. He will be accompanied by Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri and Sheth Haji Abdul Gani to Connaught Hall where they will meet the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency. After prayers from the Koran Colonel Strong will open the Conference with his inaugural address. Sheth Haji Abdul Gani will then welcome the delegates and visitors and Amir Shaikh Mahamadbhai will deliver his presidential address. The proceedings of the day will be concluded by a speech from the president-elect thanking Colonel Strong for opening the Conference. A garden party will be given the same evening in honour of Amir Shaikh Mahamadbhai Saheb.

JAIL FOR CHRISTIAN FATHER

ALLEPPEY, Aug. 22.

The Sessions Judge to-day delivered judgment convicting and sentencing Reverend Father Joseph Xavier Manezes, Vicar of Ermalloor Church, Shertally, Travancore, and three others to one year rigorous imprisonment each. The Vicar, it was alleged, conspired with the other accused and attacked a man named Kurvalla with a dangerous weapon, the assault resulting in the latter's death.—A. P.

"A MONUMENTAL WORK"

LALA LAJPATRAI ON NEHRU REPORT

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Lala Lajpatrai urges India not to judge the Nehru Report solely from the communal point of view, but to look at it from the broad, national point of view. He says in a statement to the Associated Press: "I have now read the Nehru Committee's Report from cover to cover. My first impression of it has been more than strengthened. As I have already said it is a monumental work, worthy of the best traditions of Indian public life. Its solution of the comunal question may not be acceptable to the diehards but they are backed by reason and good sense. One may differ here and there from the Report but on the whole the principles adopted are perfectly sound, and the only ones that can be adopted in the interests of the nation. The chapter on Native States is an excellent exposition of the situation, and shows the efforts of the Indian Princes being made through Sir Leslie Scott, in their true light. The Declaration of Rights is as perfect as it could be. In all the Report is such as deserves to be supported and backed by every Indian patriot, be he of any caste or creed.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM BRETHREN.

"I hope my Mahomedan countrymen will stand by it and show to the world that their love for India and India's freedom is perfectly genuine. I would beg the Hindus also to look at the Report from the broad national point of view. They may not agree with one or two points in the Report, but on the whole the Report concedes their main attack on communal representation. Punjab Hindus, at least, ought to see a complete vindication of their position in regard to communal representation in the recommendations of this Report. The Report gives nothing, specially to the Hindus of any province, but it vindicates the Hindu stand against communal representation, and proves conclusively that the Mahomedans will get all what they have so far contended for in Bengal and in the Punjab. I cannot understand the Sikh opposition to the Report. The Report is in full accord with the resolution of the Sikh League, and if the Sikh League was sincere in its demand for the abolition of communal representation the present opposition of some Sikh leaders is absolutely unreasonable and unjustified.

"In all humility I appeal to all sections of the Indian population not to judge the Report solely from their own communal points of view, but to look at it from the broad, national point of view. The Nehru Committee's conception of the future Government of India is the only one on which the building up of a free India is possible. Those who will oppose it (except for such minor adjustments as may be agreed upon will practically oppose Swaraj, and may be justly described as the enemies of India. The framers of this Report are entitled to the best gratitude of the nation. To demand immediate dominion status may be lunacy in the eyes of the "Manchester Guardian," but that is the only platform upon which India's relations with Great Britain can be sustained Unless the "Manchester Guardian" and other Englishmen went to convert India into a hotbed of revolutionary activities they should concede that this Report contains the least possible demand which India can make, and concedes every thing reasonable to vested interests.

"NEW STAGE OF INDIA'S STRUGGLE."

"From this Report onward there starts a new stage of India's struggle for freedom. Whether it will be peaceful or not depends upon the attitude of the British statesmen Whether it will lead to harmonious development within the nation depends upon the attitude of the communal leaders. So far it is very gratifying to note that Sir Abdul Rahim from Bengal and Malik Barkat Ali from the Punjab have accepted the Report as such. I am writing for the endorsement of Raja Narendranath followed by a withdrawal of his memorandum. Pandit Nanak Chand has given an admirable lead. This is my general view of the Report, subject to any particular issues that I may have to raise on the specific recommendations. As at present advised there are only two points which I would like to reserve for further consideration.

TREATY REVISION WITH JAPAN

CHINA'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Tokio.—In the Cabinet, Prime Minister Baron Tanaka intimated that the attitude of the Chinese Nationalist Government to Japan as regards the question of treaty revision had become more conciliatory, and the Nationalist had dropped the intention of enforcing the regulations contained in the 'modus vivendi' which was intended to apply to foreigners in China in the interim period between the aspiration of the old Treaties and the conclusion of the new Treaties. Therefore the Japanese Cabinet had agreed to adopt a watchful and waiting attitude at present.—Reuter.

HOME FOR WOMEN STUDENTS IN BOMBAY

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT TO RAISE FUNDS

The problem of providing satisfactory boarding and lodging accommodation for women studying in the various educational institutions in Bombay has been a serious one. Since the Hindu Ladies Hostel managed by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association closed down a committee of enthusiastic ladies in the city have succeeded in establishing a home for women students which was opened on May 1st 1928 at Bhimabai Rane's Building, Churney Road. The new home has at present accommodation for 16 students only. The Committee are anxious to extend it but funds are wanting. The home has been working at a loss, the monthly deficit being about Rs. 200 and to make this up it is proposed to hold a variety entertainment at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre on Wednesday, September 12 at 5 p.m. Many young ladies have come forward to help the hostel by taking part in the evening's programme which will be found to be, a very interesting one. The following are some of the details:—

JAPANESE DANCE.

Pieces from "Kareen tee Purva" (Young Ladies' Union.)

Pieces from "Pratika" (Young Ladies' Union.)

Garba (Vanita Vishram.)

Orchestra (School of Indian Music.)

Pearl Queen.

Purification of Seeta (Tableau).

Dhruva (Saraswat Mahila Samaj.)

Tickets can be had of the following ladies or at the Home for Women Students, Bhimabai Rane's Building, Churney Road.

Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur, President, V.E.H.W.S., Miss Narmada Narayan Samarth, Secretary, V.E.H.W.S., Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Dr. (Miss) Kashibai Nowrangi.

YOUTH LEAGUE CONCERT

The Variety Entertainment arranged in aid of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, comes off tomorrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

One of the chief attractions of the show is a very interesting piece entitled the "Swaraj Parliament". It is taken for granted that Swaraj is attained—what next? A subtle veil of irony and humour runs through the whole piece. Some of the greatest Indian leaders "figure" in this representation.

The other items on the programme are equally interesting. The Orchestra will be in charge of Bombay's popular exponent of Indian Music, Prof. B. B. Deodhar and his pupils of the Indian School of Music. Mrs. Cama will delight the spectators with one of her delightful Hindustani songs. Mrs. Sylvia Nunes will treat the House to some Piano Solos, while Miss Gedge and Mrs. Hamley will give combination Violin and Piano Solos.

The lady students of the local colleges are arranging in co-operation with the boy students a series of striking Tableaux showing the Social Work of the Youth League in the Walpakhady Chawls among the poor children and the hard worked mothers. The School children are contributing one item—the Tipri Dance, while Hans Queeling from Germany will sing a spirited German Youth Song.

Tickets are priced at, for a Sofa Rs. 25/- and others, are Rs. 10/-, Rs. 5/10, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/2 and 9 annas. They are available at the Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge; Congress House; Indian Book Depot; Meadows Street; Popular Book Depot; Lamington Road; Messrs. Nadkarni & Co., Grant Road; Havelian Stores, Sleater Road and at all the Colleges.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Wednesday the 22nd August was 6,614.

Mrs. Anna Thomas, Doctor in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme at Bangalore has won for the second time, the Lord Chelmsford all-India Gold Medal for the thesis on "ante-natal work in India." —A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.83
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.53
Difference	—.19

Broach Expectation Rs. 354 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	9.80
To-day's Opening Rate	9.82
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.68
Difference	—.12

NEHRU REPORT.

WELCOMED BY PUNJAB MUSLIM LEADER.

Malik Barkat Ali, Vice-President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League and a member of the Council of All-India Muslim League interviewed regarding the Nehru Committee's report said:—

"The Committee's greatest contribution and one on which its title to the gratitude of the nation must pre-eminently rest, is its solution of the communal question, which Sphinx-like has hitherto baffled all honest and well-meaning attempts. The cardinal principle on which the Committee proceed is the representation of the different peoples in the Legislatures according to their numbers, and with a franchise as broad as it can be, namely, the vote to every person, man or women, at the age of 21, solve effectually the hard knot of communal representation.

"In the House of Representatives, corresponding to the present Assembly, there is to be no reservation of seats for any people, except for Mosiems in provinces where they are in a minority, and for the non-Mosiems of the North-West Frontier.

"And even in these two cases, the reservation of seats is to be strictly proportioned to the population numbers of the minority community concerned, with this additional right that members of the minority community concerned can stand for and contest additional seats. The minorities thus acquire an extra protection for their rights.

"In the same way, there is to be no reservation of seats in the Provincial Legislative Councils, except for Moslems in provinces where they are in a minority, and for non-Moslems in the North-West Frontier Province. The reservation shall be based on population figures, with the additional right to contest other seats, allowed to members of the minorities that are permitted the right of reservation.

MUSLIM DEMAND VIRTUALLY CONCEDED.

"It will thus be seen that the Moslem demand for a reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal where they are in the majority, has not been conceded in so many words by the Nehru Committee. But the practical effect of the recommendations is that this demand is virtually conceded though in another way and in another style. With the widest franchise constitutionally fixed, namely, the vote, for every man or woman at the age of 21, the question of a reservation of seats for the majority communities loses all practical significance.

"The adult manhood franchise adopted in the constitution itself does away with the necessity of the reservation. The majority community is bound to be a majority on the voters' register, and must secure a majority in the Legislative House unless it falls away from high nationalist standards and pursues aims and objects that are aggressively communalistic and highly detrimental to the welfare of the State as a whole.

"One the same principle, the necessity for communal electorates also disappears. With a franchise reproducing in the voting register the proportions existing in the census papers, the necessity of all communal safeguards vanishes, and at one step, the country takes a leap forward in the realms of nationalism, without which the United India of the future, as a free and self-governing Commonwealth, can never come into existence.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

"The separation of Sind and the elevation of the Frontier Province to the status of a Regulation province enjoying the full benefit of the constitutional machinery provided for the other provinces of India, are recommended ungrudgingly and in the same large-hearted spirit of Nationalism as pervades the entire report.

"I unreservedly and unhesitatingly accept the basis of the policy framed by the Nehru Committee and appeal to my countrymen of all shades and in particular to my Moslem brethren to hail this constitutional effort as the Nation's charter, giving it all the strength of which this vast country with its unlimited reservoir of Man Power is capable, until the great English nation with its proud traditions of Liberty and Freedom accepts it as the last, final and unequivocal word of India, and acting through its constitutional channels, incorporates it into a valid and binding Parliamentary enactment."

RESERVATION OF SEATS AND CONGRESS PROPOSALS.

of Hindu Women on the ... at the Hindu Young Men's Association.

The following is the concluding portion of the Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement regarding the Nehru Committee's Report:—

But apart from this consideration, let us judge the Congress proposals and the suggestions of the opponents of the Congress resolution in place of those proposals of their own merits.

It is argued that reservation of seats for majorities is indefensible; that the principle of reservation of seast itself is bad and inconsistent with democratic and responsible government. In this connection, it must, in the first place, be remembered that no one claims that the Congress resolution provides for an ideal state of affairs. What is claimed for it in the words of the mover of the Bombay A. I. C. C. resolution, that "nothing better could have been proposed under the circumstances." We must not, therefore, judge the provision by standards of political theories which might have been quite useful in their countries of origin at the time of their birth but have little reference to life and conditions in our own country. After all political principles are evolved out of practical life and the varying conditions prevalent in different countries, not life out of political principles. Unfortunately the social and political conditions of our country, the deplorable communal mistrust and tension of feeling with its not infrequent tragic developments, make the reservation of seats a necessary evil—if it is an evil.

Rightly or wrongly the Mussalmans in general entertain grave doubts about the sense of political responsibility of the majority. They consider it seriously defective and frankly do not trust an unsympathetic, even hostile, Hindu majority which commands all the power that can arise out of wealth, number, organisation and education. In the face of this formidable combination they feel that if they are left to open competition with joint electorates they will have no chance handicapped as they are by reason of their poverty, small number, disorganisation and educational backwardness. They will not have equal opportunity. Perhaps they are themselves responsible for all this. But that does not take away from their fears nor can it offer any consolation.

DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS.

The question may be asked: Is the Mussalman unnedessarily nervours? The answer to that involves a review of a number of things. The Mussalman points out the treatment that the majority is meing out to a large section of its own community, for instance, the untouchables in the South. They are denied the use of public roads and public wells. They cannot sit in the same class with other students. Their shadow, nay, in cases even their very sight pollutes the twice-born. An untouchable in the South may not, in several places, enter a public court even as a witness. He must stand outside and shout out his evidence. And this while equal rights of citizenship are guaranteed and the Courts of Justice are open to everybody. The Mussalman does not even share the same cultural background. I am not one of those who believe that this intolerable denial of ordinary decencies of life will continue long, much less be a permanent feature of our politics. But it is sufficient for the present to make the Mussalman afraid and ask for safeguards for sometime at least till he finds out that his fears are ill-founded.

And to this the tearing and raging propaganda of a section of the majority community who has a number of times declared openly that Hindustan means Arya-Varta, the land of the Aryas, and that Aryas mean Hindus only. Nor is this kind of propaganda confined to words. Rightly or wrongly—let us trust wrongly—the Mussalman fears that the country-wide semi-militaristic organisation ar edirected towards that end.

Turning from the extremists to the nationalists the Mussalman does not find much ground for consolation either. It was not reassuring to him to find that when it was demanded that the same rights of citizenship be granted to the N. W. F. Province as those enjoyed by the rest of India, other considerations weighed heavier than principles of Justice even with the nationalist leaders.

The result of the Assembly election for Delhi did not inspire him with much confidence in the sense of justice and equity of his Hindu brother. The Mussalman who appeared himself as a ... Congressman ... had ... Association, apply for a divorce under certain condi- ... co-operation movement, was a Swarajist nominee and had never been accused of any communal bias. According to a tacit understanding it was the turn of a Muslim to be sent to the Assembly. But responsible Hindu leaders made it a Hindu-Muslim question and the joint electorate eliminated the Muslim candidate.

Not only that. Even in ordinary matters of educational interest where the Muslims as a backward community could count upon the sympathy and support of their advanced Hindu brethren, specially when they did not make any demand on their purse or on the coffers of the State, the attitude of responsible leaders of the sister community was highly disappointing and unsatisfactory. All kinds of obstacles and difficulties were placed in the way of the Trustees of Dawood Fazalbhoy Trust of Bombay with the result that in spite of spending a considerable amount of money on the purchase of land, the College they wanted to establish for poor Muslims at Chinchwad (Poona) could not be established. The episode does not reflect much credit on the Hindu Community.

I feel confident that these things will in course of time disappear and disappear much earlier than many expect. But for the present they are sufficient to fill the minds of communities with fear and distrust, making it impossible for any one to persuade them to dispense with reservation of seats for some time at least.

But is reservation of seats so very inconsistent with democratic or responsible government? Let us examine it. Its underlying principle is representation in proportion to the strength of the various communities. It contemplates that the legislature must reflect the political temper of the country at the time. That postulates equal franchise and equal opportunity. As both are absent in case of Muslims at present, and the second at least will be for some time to come, the demand is made for reservation of seats with joint electorates. It is not inconsistent with the most upto date conception of democracy. One might object to recognise religious communities as political parties, but can we ignore these communities to-day? Is it within the pale of practical politics? We can gradually replace them. We cannot ignore them. And I would recommend the former rather than the latter as the only suitable and effective course in the circumstances. We must kill the present communal feeling, but to do that we must not adopt methods which can only rouse them still further. Grant reservation of seats on population basis throughout the provinces and it would disarm suspicion. The result would be that before three elections are fought joint electorates would have changed the entire political orientation of the country.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MAJORITIES.

But, say the opponents of the Madras resolution, even if reservation of seats be allowed in case of minorities, why should majorities have any reservation of seats at all. The contention of the majorities in the Punjab and Bengal is that there is a thing like a helpless majority. When a majority by reason of its lack of education, poverty and want of organisation is at the mercy of a well-organised wealthy and educated minority in control of the trade, commerce and banking of the country, with an efficient press at its command, that majority does not get equal opportunity. It starts with a handicap. It is helpless. The phenomenon as Mr. Qureshi said in his interview, is neither new nor peculiar to India. Europe with its widest possible franchise presents a good example of how a handful of millionaires with money, organisation and an efficient press can fasten themselves on Society and effectively trample under foot the rights of a vast majority. The case of the majorities in Bengal and the Punjab is similar to, though much worse than, the case of the non-Brahmins in Madras who in spite of forming 90 per cent of the entire population of the Presidency were allowed reservation of seats. True it was not in proportion to their population but then, by no chance or jeremandering, could a majority of 90 per cent, roused and united by a deep sense of wrong, be reduced to a position of equality or minority. The lesson of that reservation is that a population of 90 per cent was considered helpless to secure even the small number of seats reserved for it without special safeguards. But the majorities in the Punjab and Bengal are not more than 55 per cent. To add to this they are backward in every respect.

The only fear that might be entertained in case reservation of seats was allowed to the majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, is that the majority might act tyrannically and unjustly. One also hears of the theory of the five pro- ... PROPOSITION RULED OUT. ... Reuter.

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also the repository of all residuary power and will administer all the important subjects, is absurd. The proposed constitution is more a unitary than a federal one and the powers of the provinces are more in the nature of devolution. I cannot, therefore, see any fear for the minorities in the Punjab and Bengal for in the Central Government they would be in a majority.

I am of opinion that the proposition about the amalgamation of the Punjab, North Western Frontier Province, British Baluchistan and Sind is worth consideration provided of course that it does not affect the representation of Mussalmans in the Central Legislature. If this be done and adult suffrage be accepted reservation of seats in the case of the new province may be dispensed with. This would remove the grievances and fears of Frontier Hindus automatically, introduce reforms in the N. W. F. P. and solve the question of the financial aspect of the administration of Sind if it must be given such great importance. Culturally and linguistically speaking there is much in common between the people of these provinces. But of course the wishes of the people of these provinces alone must decide the question.

It is evident from what has been submitted already that in the circumstances the Madras Congress resolution offer the best solution. I note, however, that Mr. Qureshi as a matter of compromise agreed to a further modification of it. He is willing to limit the reservation of seats for majorities on population basis to a period of ten years. Considering the grave issued involved, there should be no objection to this and I would appeal to every nationalist with all the earnestness that I can command, to get it accepted and prepare for the common struggle for the freedom of our motherland.

As to the Central Legislature I agree with Mr. Qureshi that one-third seats of the total number of seats for Central Legislature be reserved for Muslims. The Congress resolution practically gives the number.

(Concluded)

OUR DESTITUTE AND DELIQUENT CHILDREN

THE GREAT PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS SOCIETY

At the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Tuesday evening, Miss Katharine Davis spoke on the work done by the Children's Aid Society since the inauguration of the Children's Act some sixteen months ago. She pointed out the need for the operation of the Act, and for the continued existence and wide expansion of the activities of the Society.

Dealing with the work which was being done by the Society she stated that in spite of being less in number, the girls cases presented a stiffer problem for solution than those of the boys. The greater proportion of girls admitted at Umarkhadi were found to be infected by ... protracted on medical grounds. The spectre of a broken life and the ghost of a ghastly tragedy stood behind nearly every girl. Release came to them through the Children Act and they were brought to the safe harbour of the Umarkhadi Home where they were looked after. Another problem the Society had to deal with was the large proportion of up-country children who hailed from places like Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Central Provinces and Rangoon. The speaker declared that repatriation of such children often proved an additional burden on the finances of the Society.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Continuing, Miss Davis said the task entailed in dealing with children of different types was far from easy. The right type of trained and educated worker was required and if the Children Act be extended throughout the Presidency, there would be a demand of similar workers elsewhere than in Bombay. She declared that the needs of India's destitute and delinquent children would remain unsatisfied until educated Indian men and women responded whole-heartedly to the appeal for efficient workers.

The experience gained so far from the working of the Act had revealed to the Society some of the essential needs of the near future. First came the amendment of the Act itself. Secondly the machinery provided for the working of the Act was inadequate. So long as special schools were non-existent, voluntary institutions were not enough. The limited nature of the accommodation afforded presented a pressing problem and each year would see its intensification unless steps were taken for the opening of special schools on the lines of those already operating in Madras. Thirdly, more adequate provision was required for supervising of children bound over and sent back to their homes. Fourthly, outside co-operation of employers of labour was required to provide ... tion of Rights is as perfect as it could be. ... evening's programme which will be Umarkhadi. The lecturer concluded after saying that by such means alone could public opinion be educated to recognise the vital need of preventive work adequate financial support be secured and the problems confronting the Society be solved.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT IMPASSE

BRITAIN MAKES SOME CONCESSION

WILL OPPOSITION OF U.S. LEAD TO WRECK?

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Authoritative circles are very reticent as regards the "Manchester Guardian's" report regarding the Anglo-French Agreement as announced in an earlier message which is described as "Much exaggerated"; but it seems to be the fact that the British Government has made some concession to France with regard to land armaments in order to secure an agreement in regard to naval armaments. In view of the United States' opposition, however, the whole plan may come to nothing. Anyhow, the whole question of naval and land armaments must be submitted to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission before anything definite can be settled.—Reuter.

TRUE UNIVERSITY : A CORPORATION OF TEACHER AND TAUGHT

VALUE OF VERNACULAR

MR. REDDI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT MYSORE

MYSORE, Aug. 23.

Addressing the Mysore University Convocation to-day at Jagammohan Palace, Mr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University speaking of vernaculars as the media of education, observed that the very essence of the regional idea was education as far as possible through the vernacular. He did not belittle the importance of the oecumenical or international ideal. He dismissed oecumenical as impossible of achievement because there was as yet no universal language. International presupposed that we should be national first taking part in the world's exchanges of thought and culture as an equal. Thus both international and regional ideas involved instruction through the vernacular. He remarked that this was not possible in British India until the provinces were reconstituted on a linguistic basis. Continuing the speaker referred to the essence of a university as a corporation of teachers and taught, a spiritual and cultural entity pursuing knowledge for its own sake. He mentioned Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee as the pioneer genius who introduced genuine university education in India. Concluding the speaker said that if the youth of the country lacked judgment will and character it was to some extent due to the defective nature of the education. The recent history of India showed that the soul of the people was not dead, but alive and capable of expressing itself in spite of the debris and disabilities heaped upon it by ages of disastrous history. It was for the rulers and leaders of India not to be content with sentimentalising over ideals and providing merely verbal incentives to lofty conduct, but to bestir themselves with vigorous and honest purpose to the task of establishing the requisite secular conditions and organisations.—A. P.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPERSONATION

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH MASTER ON TRIAL

POONA, Aug. 22.

Five more prosecution witnesses were examined to-day in the case in which J. Simons, Telegraph Master at Bombay, is being tried on a charge of false personation and extortion. Kesarkar, a tailor, deposed that the accused representing himself as the head clerk of the office of the Collector of Bombay, showed him the duplicate of a wire received by the witness containing the names of race horses and asked him to give him some money in order to settle the matter.

... persons in Poona, showed them copies of wires and told them that he had been deputed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to arrest bucket-shopkeepers. He also threatened them with arrest and demanded money in order to settle the matter amicably.—A. P.

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust, and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

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LABOUR DISCONTENT.

A PROBLEM OF NATIONAL INCOME

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leading article which appeared in the "Times of India" on the 20th instant under the caption "Communist Trickery" has tempted me to put on paper some of the ideas which have occurred to me in connection with the dangers which it apprehends as a result of Communist agitation amongst the masses in India. Whether the picture painted is real or exaggerated, there is very little doubt that there are obvious indications in that direction; it, therefore, behoves men in authority to investigate the causes which have led to the seeming success, however limited, of the mass agitation which it attributes to communist propaganda. Unless a correct diagnosis of the disease is made it is not possible to devise effective remedies to meet the danger.

It cannot but be recognised that the kind of agitation which has shown considerable results in widespread strikes throughout India and in other directions would not be possible if the soil had not been prepared for the sowing of the seed and for the growth of the crop of trouble. That the soil has been suitably developed in consequence of the economic backwardness of the people of India cannot, I think, be disputed. When large masses of people have not sufficiency of food and adequate clothing they would readily fall victims to any insidious propaganda which promises plentiful supplies for their daily necessities. With the masses contented with their lot in consequence of having adequate means of livelihood such propaganda would fall on barren soil. Such is the case especially in India. The people of this country follow in the main two principal religions in the world, namely Hinduism and Islam, both of which enjoin contentment with the lot in life in which God has chosen to place them. They regard existence on this planet as a mere passing phase and as preparation for the next existence: but for this faith there would have been great trouble much earlier and even now on a much wider scale. Propaganda is now carried to the villages and to industrial centres where attention is drawn to the fact that God in His mercy produces more than enough in this land to meet all the legitimate needs of the people of India. That want and insufficiency of food and clothing is due not to inadequacy of production but to the high cost of foreign administration and to exploitation of the land in the interests of foreigners. This policy produces insufficiency of food and clothing because the whole production in India is not available for the Indian people. This doctrine has gradually upset the cherished faith of the people of India, and when they are urged to be up and doing in order to retain all that is produced in India for the benefit of the people of India, it tells.

This argument is supported by the fact that every article of necessity for the very existence of the masses is subject to what may be called comparatively heavy taxation taking into consideration their means. The food grains of the masses are subject to land assessment and the surplus produce has to pay heavily increased railway freights. Their clothing is taxed, their salt, their fuel, their kerosine, their sugar and even the grazing of their cattle is subject to taxation. The District Local Boards, the Municipalities, the Provincial Government and the Imperial Government are levying taxes, both directly and indirectly, which substantially reduces the savings, if any, in agriculturists. The petty tyrannies of the village tax gatherer and the village police are also some of the directions which affect the economic well-being of the masses. Is it any wonder that the masses situated as they are under these conditions should fall an easy prey to political or Communist agitation? They have really very little stake in the country. They stand to lose hardly anything while rosy pictures drawn for their future prosperity cannot but have an unsettling effect.

We have had prolonged strikes throughout India. The religious sentiment that the employer is 'ma bap' through whom God provides the workers with means of livelihood, has practically disappeared. The teaching referred to has had more direct influence upon the working classes in industries. The cost of living in industrial centres has substantially increased. The latest scientific discoveries by annihilating distances have brought all the different parts of the world closer together. The effect has been a steady increase in the cost of living. An industry to be successful must make adequate profits to give reasonable return on capital and adequate wages commensurate with the increasing cost of living and the real needs of labour. The real trouble in India is that industries cannot fulfil these functions. If profits are inadequate or working of industries results in loss there is not sufficient income to go round. Capital will not carry on without any prospect of a reasonable return and labour will not work without wages sufficient to meet the higher cost of living. A deadlock is inevitable under those conditions and that deadlock we now have in most industrial centres in India.

The whole problem, as it appears to me, is a problem of national income. If the national income of a country is insufficient to meet the cost of administration and to supply the minimum requirements of the people, that country must slide downwards to what depths it is difficult to realize. In all civilised countries it is the primary duty of the administration to devote all attention to increasing the national income of the people and continuous action by the executive is one of the essential functions which the Government of a civilized country discharges. I wish I could say that the Government of India does this. It is futile to expect that the cost of administration can be sufficiently retrenched to bring it down to the level of the present national income of India. With continuous discoveries and inventions the needs of the people multiply and the demands on the Treasury must keep on increasing. No Government can continue to maintain a standard of taxation beyond the means of the people and no Government can carry on efficiently without adequate revenue. The problem is how to reconcile these factors and my answer is they can never be reconciled without a contented India produced by the wholesale application of the problem of substantially increasing the national income. The policy I am advocating has the further merit of increasing the purchasing power of the people of India and in that way directly benefiting those countries from which India continues to buy large quantities of manufactured goods.

I will readily admit that sporadic efforts have been made in this direction by the carrying out of large irrigation works and the appointment of the Agricultural Commission. Those efforts are in the right direction, but the question is whether they are adequate to meet the immediate needs of India and whether the results achieved may not prove too late for the real solution of the urgent problem of the economic life of India. My sole object in writing this letter is to bring once more pointedly to the attention of the authorities the fundamental duty which they owe to India and the need for the immediate application of measures which will have the effect of substantially increasing the national income of India. This is the only remedy which, in my opinion, will effectively meet the danger of "the spread of the ruinous doctrines which are subtly being insinuated into the mind of the people" and which is the only safeguard against "the violent overthrow of the whole of the present social system."—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

MIRAJ STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

FOURTH SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN MID-SEPTEMBER

(From a Correspondent).

MIRAJ, Aug. 22.

The Executive Committee of the Miraj State Subjects Conference held on 20th resolved to convene the fourth sessions by the middle of September. The Conference will chiefly deliberate over unjust and enormous increase in the land assessment.

Mr. Panditappa Chikodi, M.L.C., Belgaum, has consented to preside. Strenous efforts are being made to represent almost all villages in State.

The District Magistrate has refused permission for Mr. D. V. Gokhales lecture on the Miraj revision settlement.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain R. A. R. Neville Aide-de-Camp returned for Bombay on Wednesday the 22nd August.

Malik Habib Ahmad Khan (late General Secretary Junagadh State) has been appointed Minister-in-waiting to His Highness the Mir Sahib at Khairpore State (Sind)."

Viscount Goschen, Chancellor, Madras University, was entertained on Wednesday afternoon at an at home in the Senate Hall, Madras by Dewan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, Vice Chancellor.—A. P.

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THE PEOPLE'S CASE

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' DELEGATION

QUESTIONNAIRE TO WORKERS AND ORGANISATIONS

In view of the proposal of sending a delegation of the people of the Indian States to England in September next the secretary of the Indian State Peoples conference has issued the following questionnaire to the workers and organizatoin of the Indian States :—

1. The name of the state, area, population, its total revenue expenditure of the last year and five years average.

2. Does freedom of speech exist in the state? Is there any law or order or circular re freedom of speech? Quote the said order or law or circular in full with number, date and page of the gazette or book wherein the same is published.

3. The state of things re freedom of press and printing presses. Is there any law or order or circular as regards that? Quote that in full, if any. Are there any political papers or periodicals? Are there any social papers or periodicals? Are any conditions being imposed at the time of such publication? How are they treated by state officers? Are any warnings being given?

4. Is there any law or order or circular about Associations? if any, quote in full.

5. The state of things re freedom of property. Write cases in full details where such freedom is denied.

6. Freedom of Life and body. State cases where this is violated; meaning cases of arrests and confinements if any, through legal or judicial process.

7. Freedom of Jagir rights. State instances where it is denied.

8. Freedom of religious observances and change of religion. Cite cases where this freedom is restricted or denied. Quote in full laws, orders and circulars if any.

9. Are there any representative municipal bodies? If so, write details re its finances and administration.

10. Are there any projects or institutions for the village welfare work like local boards etc? If so, give details regarding their work, their powers and the finances. Quote in full rules, orders etc., if any.

11. Is there the free right of sale and mortgage as regards the village homesteads? If yes, are there any such rules? Quote them.

12. The right of sale and mortgage of agricultural lands. If yes, are there any such rules? Quote them.

13. Is there fixity of assessment of agricultural lands, either in cash or kind? If it is not fixed, write when and how the same has been changed and how the same stands now.

14. The system of giving monopolies in articles of commerce. The comparision rates of such articles in the monopolised as well as the neighbouring free bazars. The hardships entailed by this system and the orders and circulars as regards this. Give full details of different monopolies.

15. Does the state itself trade in anything? In what comodity? Compare the rates and prices of the comodities in your state with those of the neighbouring free trade places?

16. Octroi duties-tariff walls between your state and other states or the government. State articles that are taxed, the rate of taxation and the total income through such taxations.

17. Give a complete list of all sorts of taxes and cesses in towns and villages, and discription of each such tax or cess and the method of its levy.

18. Explain the system of taxation. Is public opinion invited on such schemes before its imposition? Are such schemes published in Gazettes or other publications before or after its imposition? State some instances to explain its working and give the list of taxes so imposed.

19. Explain the system of introduction of legislation in the same way.

20. The law or regulations regarding compulsory or imposed labour. Persons liable to such labour. The nature of such service. The rates of payment if any.

21. Slavery or serfdom. The system of Golas and Golies. State details regarding the upbringing, marriage, property, income of and instances, if any, of personal violence over these people.

22. Is there any audit of state accounts? State whether royal expenditure is being audited? Can auditor object to certain items appearing under particular heads which ought not to go to the heads that are considered royal expenditure?

23. Give the list of heads of expenditure. State those heads that are for purely public utility and those that directly or indirectly go to the use of the ruler. Explain how expenditure under each such head is incurred after the ruler or his family members.

24. Give heads of income. Explain if there is anything particular about any such head. State if there is any income either from property or otherwise, going in the pocket of the ruler but not shown in the reports submitted to the Govt.

25. Total expenses of P. W. D. State how much of it goes for the palaces and Bungalows, and how much for public buildings like schools and dispensaries, how much for roads that are open to, and meant for all public and that are meant and used only for the royalties or others with their permission.

26. Total expenses direct and indirect of the prince and the royal family and their proportion to the total expenditure of the state.

27. The salaries as allowances drawn by the royal princes, their jagirls etc., and the work if any they do.

28. Total number of primary schools in villages, giving the number per village and expenditure of such schools: also other educational institutions and their expenditure.

29. Total expenses on education of the princes and state to what head the said expenditure is debited.

30. The percentage of students, boys and girls, to the total population of school-going age.

31. The numbers of girl-schools, the percentage of girl-students and the expenses on women education.

32. Total land revenue. Incidence of taxation per head of population, per Khatedar and per acre.

33. Number of dispensaries, area of pucca roads, expenses on each of the above head and their percentage to the total expenditure.

34. Projects of development of state recourses such as irrigation, waterworks, agricultural improvements, village industries, new industries, mineral recources, forest etc.,

35. Employment or allowances for the poor.

36. The condition of unemployment. Number of the unemployed. The numbers of population leaving state territories for outside employment, either permanently or temporarily every year.

37. The factory law if any. Conditions about the hours of work, wages, accidents, periods of confinement, minimum ages of workmen etc., in the factories in the state.

38. Total expenditure on salaries and allowances of the state officials and servants. The proportion to total expenditure.

39. The system of administration of justice, regulations enjoining non-interference in judicial processes, instances of justice by executive orders if any.

40. Education of the chief.

41. Number of wives and other useful facts about his private life, which may concern the public administration.

42. Facts about royal favourites and courtiers.

43. Agricultural indebtedness.

44. Average duration of civil and criminal cases.

45. Whether the right to sue the state as given in the British Indian civil procedure code is in force in your state, and has it ever been exercised by any.

46. Corruption in the services.

47. Income derived from intoxicants.

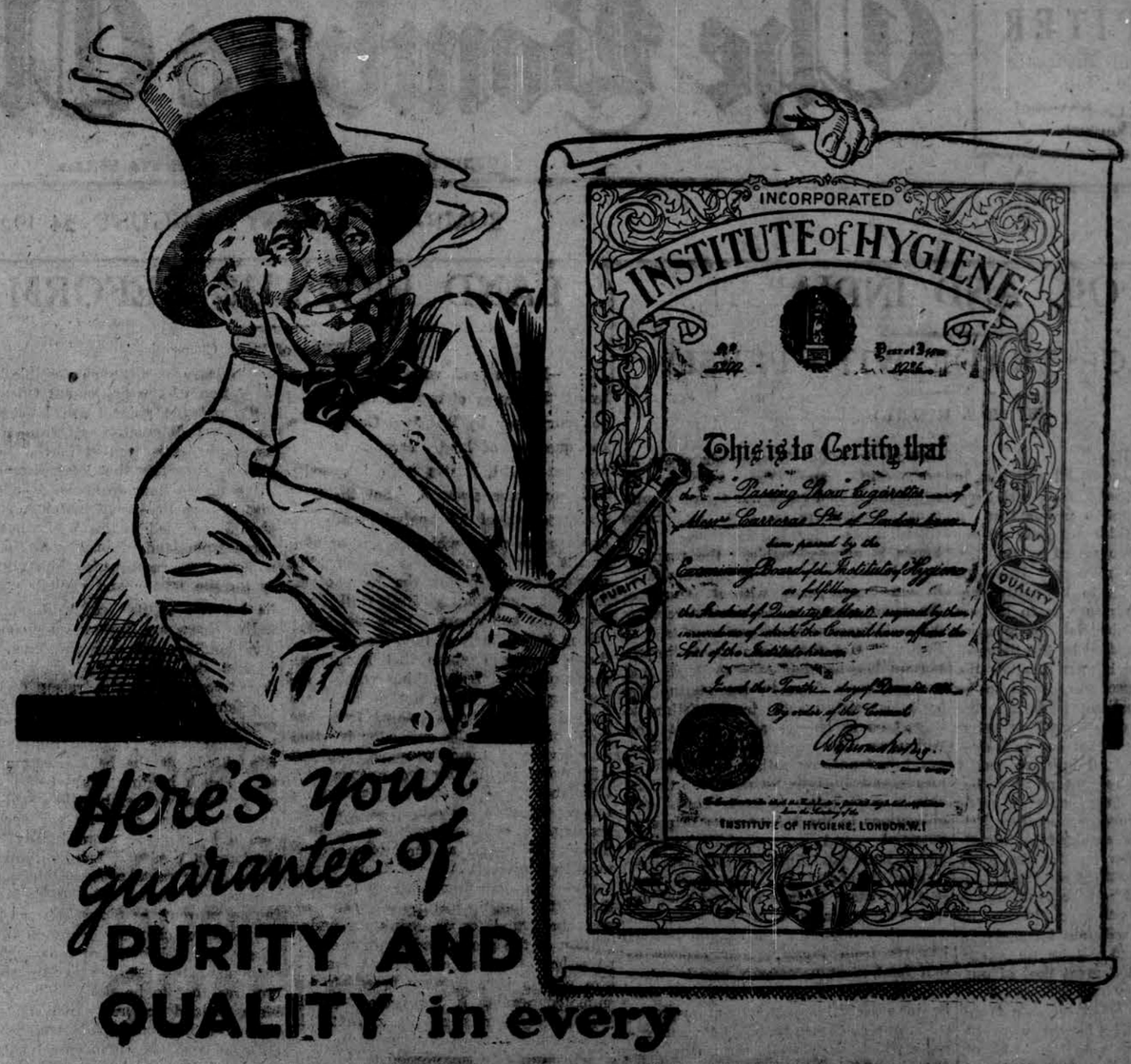
48. Security of service.

49. Representative Institutions. Quote rules or laws about the same and an account of its working.

50. Important statistics and figures.

51. Important things and incidents.

The answers with necessary details should be forwarded to The Secretary, The Indian States Peoples Conference Ashoka Building, Princes Street, Bombay."



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"OIL AND INDIA"

DEVELOP TRADE WITH PERSIA

(BY H. S. MISTRY.)

II.*

So many of our industrial activities in the future must depend upon well-developed sources of motive power that it behoves us to consider seriously all the issues that have been raised by the operation of a foreign monopoly like the Burma Oil Co. It is to be easily conceived, if past experience is to be any guide, that our industrial development will be visibly hampered by the thoughtless manner in which we will allow the extremely vital problem of oil to be tackled by individualism, be it in the role of monopoly or competitive enterprise; nor do we feel that purely Indian complexion of our oil industry would materially alter the present position, because, in so far as monopolies or private capitalistic concerns, be they British or Indian, are actuated by identical motives and driven by the same motive force of self-interest and self-gain, the basic interests of the industry which are essentially national in their importance will not be noticed, much less considered. It is no exaggeration to say that a great deal of our industrial progress which is dependent upon oil as power will be in a large measure determined by the way in which we set ourselves to the task of wise conservation and efficient, systematic exploitation of our oil resources; and we would rather see them unused than exploited by individual enterprises regarding them as mere means of creating private wealth. In respect of oil, there is an undeniable, irresistible, irrefutable case for the State ownership and management of oil-fields.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Since the postwar years we have been required to make an annual payment varying from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores on account of imports, a drain that is truly a dead loss, inasmuch as these imports really do not connote our inability to produce these articles in our country, but are a necessary corollary to the international game of mutual pleasing and bargaining. These imports must not be deemed as essential, but as long as they are there and continue to exist, we would like to discriminate. We would much prefer imports from Persia to those from the Dutch East Indies or the U.S.A., and that for excellent reasons. We should desire a very extensive commercial intercourse between India and Persia, which, we need not say, is likely to prove immensely more beneficial to us than that with either the D. E. Indies or the U.S.A. To us Persia offers all the advantages of a contiguous market; besides, it can readily absorb Indian imports of manufactured goods, which phenomenon cannot probably materialise in respect of the other two. Anyone who wishes to be convinced of this, cannot do better than study the present constitution of our export trade with these countries, and find out for himself in which case he perceives tendencies suggestive of the greatest possibilities for the expansion of the Indian trade. Even at present the magnitude of our trade with the U.S.A. or the D.E. Indies should not concern us so much as the nature of our trade with Persia. The Indo-Persian trade should be considered as of greater significance in this also that in the import list of Persia, we enjoy a pre-eminence which is wholly absent from that either of the U.S.A. or the D.E. Indies. The war enabled our trade to capture the markets formerly in the possession of Russia, with the result that since then we have been the foremost importer into Persia claiming a share varying from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent in the total import trade of Persia. (Lord Curzon in 1890 estimated the foreign trade of Persia at £7 million, in which the British share was 43 per cent. and the Russian 30 per cent.; in 1901-02 it was £8 million, in which Russian share was 45 per cent. and the British 35 per cent. Indian trade was then insignificant.) That there are vast and varied potentialities for Indian trade with Persia is unquestionable; the practical issue before us is how to infuse vitality in our export trade with it. One of the main causes of the present relatively small magnitude of our exports to Persia is that there is a great disaproportion between our sales to Persia and our purchases from it; the glaring disparity is solely created by our failure to import on as large a scale as that on which we are ready to export. True, our reluctance, or rather our inability, to respond liberally is mainly attributable to our anxiety to make good our obligations to the U.K. for its shipping, financial, and commercial services, which go to constitute the so-called "invisible" imports. Be that as it may, it is important to bear in mind that unless we are able to devise ways and means by which we can augment our imports from Persia, our exports to that land must necessarily remain less voluminous than they would otherwise be in a freer commercial atmosphere. Oil is one of those articles of Persian exports which, if we choose, may succeed in visibly swelling our imports from Persia, thus indirectly leading to a more or less corresponding increase in our exports to it. We should welcome the entry of Persian oil into India on a greater and greater scale, the more so as oil is the soul of the Persian export trade and a most valuable source of national revenues. We shall not, as some Persians are wont to do, take the extreme view that oil exports from Persia, because they take place on acount of a foreign monopoly, should not be taken into consideration while striking out the balance of trade; nor the fact that Persian oil exports mainly benefit a foreign monopoly should stand in way of our importing it into India. Oil imports from Persia have sprung up since only recent years owing mainly to two reasons; the development of Indian demand for fuel-oil largely used by railways, and an understanding between the Burma Oil Co. and the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. by which the former condescendingly allowed the latter to participate in the import trade.

It may be said that we shall not be allowed to import Persian oil in much larger quantities than we do at present because they cannot be set aside for us. It is true that the largest consumer of Persian oil is the British Navy, but the production of Persian oil is capable of great expansion. Should the Indian demand intensify itself, the Persian oil-fields would readily bring forth the needed supplies. Indeed, we may get without increased production a greater part of what Egypt buys at present, for that country receives Persian oil not so much for its own use as for refining and distribution to other countries. Some may be inclined to doubt the possibility of our doing a large import trade in Persian oil as the bulk of it is fuel-oil, while our requirements also embrace kerosene and lubricating oils, which, according to them, would have at any rate to be imported from the D. E. Indies or the U.S.A. This really does not create any great difficulty, for though it is true that the Persian fields at present produce mainly fuel-oil and petrol, they would easily, provided India displayed an earnest desire to purchase kerosene and lubricating oils preferably from Persia, with slight modifications of processes raise the required quantities of the same. It is a question purely of some little change in technique, not of productive capacity. We admit that it is impossible wholly to eliminate either the U.S.A. or the D. E. Indies from the Indian import trade as at present constituted, but we can do much towards improving the position of Persian oil by discriminating in its favour whenever it is thought desirable and feasible to do so.

*The first article appeared on 15th instant.

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LAND REVENUE REFORM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with very great interest the series of articles contributed to your paper by Principal Gadgil on the question of land revenue reform. He, no doubt, writes with knowledge and comprehensiveness. But the very elaborateness of his analysis tends to obscure the point which in my opinion is the crux of the whole thing. You may make net profits the basis of assessment, but that by itself will not help the cultivators here any more than it has helped their brethren in those Provinces where that basis already obtains. Every thing will depend upon how those net profits are arrived at. The vital thing from the point of view of the cultivator is that in arriving at them he should be left with what is his fair recompense for the labour and capital he bestows in raising the crop, as otherwise the assessment would impinge upon his livelihood. So long as the notion continues to prevail that the Indian peasant "wants but little herebelow, nor wants that little long", justification can always be found for annexing an undue portion of the gross produce in the shape either of assessment or rent, leaving him with a bare pittance to satisfy his supposed wants. If his present standard of life is miserably low, that is because he is compelled by force of circumstances to accommodate himself to it, and it is quite unfair to take that as the living wage which is his due and which is all that need be left to him as his recompense. His services to the community should be appraised at their proper value irrespective of his present standard of life, and should correspond with the earnings of an average man of his class and capacity in the industrial centres. The recognition of this simple fact and its translation into practice will in my humble opinion achieve a greater reform in the present land revenue system than anything else is ever likely to do. Our legislators should not, therefore, content themselves with merely laying down that net profits shall be the basis of assessment, but should further provide that in arriving at the net profits a fair allowance shall be made for the labour and capital expended by the cultivator in raising the crop, in accordance with certain prescribed rules. These rules should lay down what proportion of the gross profits of particular units of land of particular quality shall be treated as the cultivator's recompense for the labour and capital expended by him; and in determining this proportion beforehand, care should be taken that the cultivator's services to the community are appraised at their proper value irrespective of his present standard of living. The rules should be so framed as to leave as little as possible to the discretion of the Settlement Officer.

To put the point I am labouring at somewhat differently and from another aspect, what is wanted is the recognition by the State that land revenue is a tax on income from land—whatever else it may be—, and that no cultivator should be taxed in this way whose income from land is insufficient or just sufficient to recompense him adequately for the labour and capital which he bestows on its cultivation. Admittedly, there are innumerable uneconomic holdings all over the Presidency: in fact the existence of such holdings is put forward as the 'raison d'etre' of the Small Holdings Bill which is at present on the legislative anvil. It follows that if the principle that the burden should fit the back is given effect to, no such holding ought to be assessed, and many other holdings which are on the verge of being uneconomic should be assessed more lightly than they are at present. Land revenue may in its origin partake of the character of rent as well as tax: But there is nothing to prevent the State from foregoing the rent or charging a nominal rent, where the well-being of a considerable section of the members composing it, requires that to be done. The problem of land revenue will be solved then and then only when land revenue, regarded as a tax on income from land, can be defended. I may add that in actual practice there need be no occasion for a formal renunciation of rent by the State in the case of uneconomic holdings if in determining the net profits of such a holding a fair deduction is made for the wages of the cultivator, for if that is done, there would be no net profit left on which assessment could be based. All that is required is for the State to get rid of the notion that since it is he paramount landlord it must get 'some' rent even from uneconomic holdings.

One thing more. The actual cultivator of the soil may either hold directly from the State or as tenant of the intermediate landlord. And the policy of Government in determining assessments is influenced to some extent by the consideration that any sacrifice that they may make in the interest of the actual cultivators will be thrown away where these cultivators hold under intermediate landlords as the latter will be sure to appropriate to themselves what the Government forego by enhancing their tenants' rents. This is perfectly true, and any sacrifice that the Government make in the interests of the tillers of the soil must be accompanied by the enactment of such tenancy laws as would ensure to the raiyats the benefit of the sacrifice.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Surat, August 20.

RECIPES FOR MISS MAYO

AN OLD STORY RETOLD

Very few people are aware that the game played by Miss Mayo is a very old one. Dr Josiah Oldfield, D.C.L. M.R.S.C., writing in the pages of the "Hibbert Journal" in 1903 said that "to get funds for missionary work it is necessary nowadays to use startling colours, and lay them on thickly, with the result that to English audiences missionaries frequently paint Indian life in absolutely false colours. They tell tales which are quite true indeed, but which are given as typical instances of Indian life whereas they give as false a picture as if a Hindu working in our East-End slums with all their faith and overcrowding and drunkeness, debauchery and foul language and immorality, were to go back and relate stories from his work there as if these stories were typical of English life!"

Miss Mayo has only done what other missionaries are doing in England and America in connection with their great propaganda. Many of them sail under false colours and work as so called lay misionaries styling themselves plain "Mr." instead of "The Rev." They know that Padres have become as unpopular in India as the clerical profession has become in England itself. A well-known American Methodist preacher who is a Doctor of Divinity, takes good care to style himself as plain 'Mr and has according to the papers, declined a Bishopric. These men understand their business.

(Continued from colum 6.)

To cast into my teeth. O! I could weep.
But spare others from such damnation,
As you have been pleased to hurl,
Strike, as thou at Chaucer, for I know,
That in striking, thou lov'dst that struck, better".

Just here, one in the assembly, observing me hearing everything that was said, pointed out at me and began to give chase. I turned my back, and fell down, down, down.....

It was only a dream, and my head had just then dropped from the pillow.

CLOUD AND FIRE.

ON THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES

(BY SARTINI.)

I was listening to a most interesting debate. Indeed, I was not aware that I was listening at all, till I made sure that the august personages before me were the real ones, by comparing their forms with the portraits I had taken with me. It is a mystery even now how I got there; none-the-less, I was listening to a debate of the wits.

Among the front benchers could be distinguished, Homer, grown double by the weight of centuries, with Virgil and Shakespeare on either side; Goethe and Moliere came next, with Cervantes and Toistoi completing the row. I could see Byron hiding his lameness; Voltaire with his contemptuous smile and ready tongue. Wordsworth was there with his sweet melodious tone with Longfellow on the right and 'Skylark' Shelley on the left. Behind Milton was crying over his poverty; and Macaulay was reciting "The Paradise Lost" at the face of Milton who had forgotten his own composition; asked Milton of Macaulay "whose Epic are you reciting?" to which the essayist made answer "Oh! it is mine; otherwise, how is it possible to recite an Epic from memory, unless one were its own author? he will know it as his, as easily as a beggar knows his dish or a fox its train", upon which, with double lamentation, poor Milton, knowing not which way to turn, bent down his head; which act, the essayist construed for acquiescence.

Gibbon with his History, Dr. Johnson, "with nothing of the bear but his skin", and his Dictionary by his side, Addison with the Spectator, Swift, Thackeray, Dickens and a host of others were there. Bacon had decidedly a front place but not the first. Marx could be seen by his huge size. By a miracle, Chaucer had managed to escape, I don't know where; but assuredly he was not there. Amongst the recent arrivals could be seen Barrie and Gosse.

On the opposition benches were to be seen prominent, Darwin and Huxley among the leaders, with Harvey, Davy, Newton, Galileo, Kepler, Bayer, Ehrdich, Varut Hoff, Perkin, Kelvin, Bamberger with many seats reserved for the arrivals. One could very well note that though numerically weaker, the Opposition had much to say and had perfect unity in regard to their work and action.

It is immaterial, now, who presided. Word went round that Shakespeare had got up. There was silence; and I could hear in a sonorous voice, "Friends, believe me in my honour, and have respect for mine honour that; you may believe; censure me in your wisdom and awake your senses that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any friend of Harvey or Newton, or himself, to him I say that Shakespeare's love for science is no less than his; but if he asks me why I rose against science, this is my answer; not that I love science less, but that I love Art more. I have many times used Science as an Art in my works; but being more an Artist, I like to remain on this bench. As I love Science, I weep for it; as I used it I am under obligation for it; but as it gets over Art, I shall slay it. For the achievement of this purpose, I have sent down Bernard Shaw; and I shall lay the report before the Honourable Members as soon as he turns up here." There was loud hurrah and Shakespeare was "chaired." The Art side had almost won and was in jubilant exultation when Voltaire rose up as if electrified and spoke thus: "I can understand a fight for unity; but I cannot comfort myself to the belief that what I see is true. Has it come to this, that there should be a discord in this sphere, when we live far from any human habitation? My predecessor has been dead and dust these three hundred years, but this does not qualify him to speak on such an occasion as this, as he did; that not only should he have killed science by his art, but also should have sent Shaw to complete his work. And for revenge, for revenge is a feast for gods, I have sent down Wells to use Science as an Art, and from the report, I gather, he has made a big success. But we may miss him here for many years." Whereon Perkin stood up and spoke, "Dust and Ashes, my thoughts crystalize on the following points. Why should we forsake reason and experiment for false art and blind superstition? The whole Universe is governed by laws which alone the Science knows. We can imitate Nature to the extent of mockery; in building up simples and substances which Nature alone produced till now; in the eruption of volcanoes; in chemical garden; in the artificial sunset; and so many others. We can convert copper into gold. What hidden treasures are contained in coal-tar can never be told completely, unless those representing the Art die thousand deaths, when phoenix-like, they would rise more vigorous and healthy. Without such an unsightly, untouchable, unheard of things as coal-tar, the world cannot go on, the doctor cannot be efficient, the dandy cannot smile and the ladies will lose all their charms since the ladies cannot dress up in clothes of variegated colours got from different dyestuffs. Can Art do or be useful even a hundredth part of what Science is? I pause for a reply". There was loud rejoice on the side of Science; Art was well-high beaten, deserted by its own inceptor, Chaucer.

• • • •

Addison began, "I conceive——" but could not go any further. He ate his tongue in bitterness; but consoled himself with the idea "that the pen is mightier than the tongue." Has anybody in Science achieved such victories, such reform in morals and societies as he had done himself? He would not wait for an answer.

Tolstoi was heckled by Science for not practising what he preached; could Art contain such an one, where precept and practice were supposed to go together? He was literally unskinned.

"God and Gibbon, why should such people, as ourselves, who are all descended from ape, fight here, instead of forgetting our feud in our common ancestry? No doubt, there is danger in knowledge; and those of Art had fooled themselves into secluded security by banning altogether even a bit of Science; for Science is knowledge. Hence by common logic and consent, we arrive at the conclusion that Art is shallow, unreasoning, narrow, wild and chimerical. If you still persist, I would request you to read my 'Origin of the Species'." So spoke Darwin.

It was clear that the Art side was losing; there was no Cicero or Demosthenes to plead for them; Science being logical and appealing, had won. And Huxley began. "Listen, all. Art is purely national and narrow, it has no interest outside the limits of particular territories; whereas Science is universal, broad and liberal, speaking but one thought even beyond. There is no one nation for Science. In brief, it is international. And there is art in Science; but there is no science in Art. Science is but a young child now, and I cannot understand why aged Art shuld grow tyrannical and vulgar using its patriarchal rights in suppressing the growth of a healthy child. Get the to work together; and we may be benefited infinitely."

Clearly then, the Science side had won; when, at the end, Shakespeare, not containing himself, concluded with his swan-song:

"Come Perkin, and young Huxley, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Shakespeare,
For Shakespeare is aweary of this world;
Hated by one he loves; braved by his brother;
Checked like a bondman, all his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learned, and conned by rote,

(Continued in column 4.)